BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1826. [NUMBER 1751.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th Instant, being Hindoo Holidays (The HOOLY FESTIVAL), no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days

H. G. OAKES,
ASSIST. SUB-TREASURER

BOMBAY CASTLE,
General Treasury,
March 17th 1826.

Advertisement.

On SATURDAY, the 25th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
AT THE ARSENAL,
SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE
CONDEMNED
ORDNANCE STORES
BELONGING TO THE
Hon'ble Company,

LISTS whereof may be seen at this Office. The lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expense of the first Purchaser.

F. H. PIERCE,
Commissary of Stores.

BOMBAY,
GRAND ARSENAL,
14th March 1826.

By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Secretary.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
15th March 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 20th Instant.

TWO high caste ARAB RACING HORSES (one called Active and the other Knaaf) belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. Deut E-q

N. B. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

Bombay, 18th March 1826

T. FERRAR
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 27th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AT CAMBALAH,
All the modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, Wine Books, &c. &c. &c.
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
LIEUT. COLONEL EDWARD BAKER,
COMMISSARY GENERAL:

CONSISTING of superb Chandeliers, Elegant Drawing Room Furniture all made to match, a Harp, by Erard, in excellent order, an Eight-day Clock, by Morice, a Musical French Do, a Complete Service of very handsome Plated Dishes and Covers to match &c &c &c.

The Sale to commence at half past 10 o'clock each day.

The Carriages and Horses to be put up at 1 o'clock the first day, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.)

Catalogues will be printed, and may be had on the premises, or at T. Ferrar's Warehouse, on Thursday next.

The Furniture &c. will be on view from the 23d Instant.

Terms Cash, and the lots to be cleared away within three days from the last day's sale.

Bombay, 17th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A PAIR of Elegant Pistols with Flint Locks by Wilson, Price.. Rs. 300
A Pair Holster Ditto with Flint Locks by Tatham..... 225
A Single barrelled Detonating Fowling piece by Parker..... 2?5
A double barrelled Ditto by Howell . 200
An Elegant double barrelled Gun with Flint Locks by Wilkinson.... 370

Meadows Street, 18th March 1826

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

ELEGANT Japan Screens, each Rupees,..... 225
A Ladies neat Mahogany Dressing Case,..... 110
Ditto Washing Stand..... 100
ALSO
Superior Malt Whiskey, per Dozen 18
Fine Oatmeal, per Canister, Rupees 4
Imported per Catherine.

Meadows Street, 18th March 1826

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

ANOTHER Supply of Ivory Fans, Bone and Sandal Wood Ditto, White and Brown Feather Fans, Ivory Visiting Card Boxes, Netting and Needle Cases, Snuff Boxes, Parasol Handles, Baskets, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, China Figures, Card Counters, &c.

Meadows Street, 18th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
PER LADY EAST,
THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT ARTICLES OF
CHINA CRAPE,
VIZ.

WHITE, Blue, Scarlet, Lilac and Pink, Gown Pieces, each Rs... 12
Rich Figured White Gown Pieces, each.....Rs. 30 to 50
Blue Ditto..... 40
White, Lilac, French Grey, Red, Green, and Pink Shawls..... 10
Rich Blue Scarfs..... 45
Scarlet Ditto..... 50
White Ditto..... 25 to 50

Meadows Street, 18th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

THE following Articles, just received from Calcutta per Ship Malabar

Gentlemen's Shoes per Pair,	Rs.	4
Wellington Boots, ...	"	12
Jockey Ditto,.....	"	10
Brown and Black Harness Hides, each.....	"	15
Buggy hood Ditto,.....	"	7
Sheep Skins, per Dozen.....	"	15
Calf Ditto Ditto,.....	"	25

Meadows Street, 18th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
BOMBAY BUILT
BUGGY,
PRICE RUPEES 550,

Meadows Street, 18th March 1826.

A CARD.

IT is particularly requested, that ADVERTISEMENTS, COMMUNICATIONS, &c. intended for insertion in next Saturday's COURIER, may be sent before 12 o'clock on Thursday.

Courier Office, 18th March 1826

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1826,
WITH
AN ALMANAC.
PRICE 10 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 8th March 1826.

FOR FREIGHT
TO
MAURITIUS AND BOURBON,
THE FRENCH BRIG
LE LEVRIER,

BURTHEN
ABOUT 184 TONS,
G. COURTIN,
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL
IN
EIGHT DAYS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO MR. ADAM, AT MESSRS. JEHANGHER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 7th March 1826

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA,
OPIUM ONLY.
THE SHIP
EDMONSTONE,
Capt. William Morgan,

WILL Sail on or about the 5th of April. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEECOWASJEE PATELL at his house.

Bombay, 18th March 1826.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY
TO LONDON,
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
MARY ANN,
BURTHEN 600 TONS,
Thos. MacDonnell Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has very superior Accommodations for Passengers, and may be expected in all this Month from Calcutta. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

N. B.—As this Ship will in all probability require a Surgeon, any Gentleman of that profession proceeding to England who is willing to undertake the duties of the Ship, will be treated with on Liberal terms.

Bombay, 18th March 1826.

For Freight only,
TO
MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
THE FAST SAILING GRAB SHIP
SHAW BYRAMGORE,
Captain Beyts,
COMMANDER,

WILL sail on or about the 25th instant. For particulars apply to MUDDUNJEE JADOWJEE, near the Bazar Gate at Mowjee Amoondjee's Shop

Bombay, 18th March 1826.

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS RANKEN and SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw Bills at six Months sight and at 1/11 per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, 18th March 1826.

Balcristna and Gopal,
HINDOO SHROFFS AND BANKERS
AT
BOMBAY,

BEG to refer the Public to the following Terms upon which their House transact the undermentioned branches of business.

For Lending and Receiving Money.

For drawing and purchasing Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees, on moderate terms, payable at the following places, Calcutta, Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Candeish, Conkan, Guzerath, Cattawar, Cutch, Malwa, Palley Goalier, Muthra, Benares &c. and other places depending thereon.

For supplying Goods of all sorts (excepting Eatables) required at Outstations.

Copies of their terms, lately revised on the above occasions, may be had on application at their office in Allibag without the Fort, wherein more particulars may be seen touching the premises.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL request that those indebted to them will be pleased to remit, without delay, all the arrears due to them, to prevent their having recourse to the conditions on which such advances of money have been made.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1826.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
LATE TAVERN KEEPER,

HAS, since his leaving Bombay authorised Balcristna and Gopall, by a certain written instrument, to collect all his outstanding debts remaining unpaid, for and towards the liquidation of his debt due Balcristna and Gopall, as bond creditors and others.—All persons indebted to him, are therefore requested to pay the same over, without delay, to Balcristna and Gopall, who will give sufficient discharges for the same.

Balcristna and Gopall, also request all persons having claim on Mr. Thomas Williamson, will be pleased to furnish them with proper statements thereof, in order, that after a full discharge of the Bond debt due to Balcristna and Gopall, overplus of the collections on account of Mr. T. Williamson, will be distributed among his creditors.

Bombay, 7th March 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT LOHANNA GOVERDHUN HUNSRAZ, has contracted with PHUCKERHUNSRAZ HURRYDASS, to dispose of his upper-roomed DWELLING HOUSE, situate without the Town Walls in 2d Bhoyeewadda Street; if any person or persons have claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable right, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.

Bombay, 18th March 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a piece of GROUND, with temporary HOUSE upon it, near Washerman's Tank, is already mortgaged by WAMAN WISWANATH BHANDAREE, to WITTOBA BHICQO POY, and ANNUNTA BHANDAREE has mortgaged the said Ground and House to another person, for a sum borrowed by him for the purpose of marrying Wiswanath Bhandaree's daughter.—Should Waman Bhandaree borrow any sum of money upon the same House and piece of Ground, the lender, of course, will lose his money

Bombay, 17th March 1826.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons endebted to the Estate of JOHN FORD, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, are hereby required immediately to pay their Debts; and all persons having any Claims on the said Estate, are requested forthwith to make known the same to ELIZABETH MARY FORD, Sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, or else they will be precluded therein.—Bombay 16th March 1826.

Advertisement.

LIEUT. COLONEL CLEILAND, Commanding at Sattara, having taking charge of the Estate of the late LIEUT. and BRIGADE MAJOR MATTHEWS, has, after paying Servants' Wages, Funeral Expences, and Military Debts, remitted the balance this day, amounting to Conkoonee Rupees 5250 10 annas, equal to Bombay Rupees 5057-2-86 (Five Thousand and Fifty Seven, Two Quarters, and Eighty Six Reas,) to the Military Secretary to Government, by a bill on the Military Accountant, Bombay.

Sattara, 10th March 1826.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of KICABHOY RUSSULBHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to ABDOODEEN SHAIK HUSSON, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a creditor of the said deceased,—All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of December 1825.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ખુંબઇવાલો મુશલમાન મરનાર ફકીકાનાઇ રશાલભાઇની મીલકત બાબત *

શ્રી ખુંબઇવાલો મુશલમાન મરનાર ફકીક ભાઇ રશાલભાઇની માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીયારનો કુલેવા શાકુ શ્રી ખુંબઇની ક્રુપરીમ કોરટ આપ્ક જુદીકેટરમાં એ મરનારનો એક માત્રણાર મુશલમાન અબદુ હીન શેખ હુશેન શ્રી ખુંબઇનો રેકેવાશીકે એ ઘણીએ અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે —એ વારાને શરવે લોકો એનો બાબશા તા હોએ તેનાંમાને જાહેર થાએ * તારીખ ૨૯ મી દીજમબર ૧૮૨૫

હડમડ ફાબ મારફીન
વકીલ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Ecclesiastical Side thereof, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS HARE BINNY, late a Writer in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to JAMES FAWCETT, of Bombay, Merchant, a Copartner in the House of Messrs. Remington Crawford and Compay, of Bombay, Merchants, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of March 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of H. S. K. CHRISTOPHER, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM TROUP deceased, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of March 1826.

THOS HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of FATIMA BEBEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to BALCRUSTNA SEWAJEE, one of the Executors in the said Will named, in conjunction with SADASEW BALCRUSTNAJEE and NASERWANJEE BURJORJEE, the other two Executors named and appointed in and by the said will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR TO BALCRUSTNA SEWAJEE AND SADASEW BALCRUSTNAJEE.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર વીધવા ફાતમા બીબી શ્રી ખુંબઇની મુશલમાનીન ઇતી એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનામાંનો અખતીયાર લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ખુંબઇની ક્રુપરીમ કોરટ આપ્ક જુદીકેટરની જકલીશીઆશતીકાલ કોરટમાં એનો એક વકીલ બાલકકુશટનાં શીવાજી એ ઘણીનુ એ મરનારનાં છેલા વીલમાં નામ લખેલુછે એ ઘણીએ અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે તથા એની શાકે એ મરનારનાં વકીલો શદાશીવ બાલકકુશટનાંજી તથા નશરવાંનજી બરજોરજી એ બંધો જણાએનાં એ મરનારનાં છેલા વીલમાં નામ લખેલાંછે—એ વારાને શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશાતા હોએ તેનાંમાને જાહેર થાએ—તા ૧૭ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬ *

ઠામશા ડાપકીનશા
વકીલ બાલકકુશટનાં શીવાજી
તથા શદાશીવ બાલકકુશટ
નાંજીનોછે *

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I have lately been told there has been a remark made, that there are few men of genius, of any profession or occupation whatever, who do not take snuff. If taking of snuff denotes genius, (though I would not wish to be understood to insinuate that there are *no* men of genius who do *not* take snuff,) I wish to know if that is the reason why every —— now-a-days constantly carries his snuff-box in his waistcoat pocket, in order to be ranked among the wiseheads? Formerly, snuff may be said to have been taken wholesale; for I heard of one of the worshipful fraternity of snuff-takers, who was said to have his *coat*-pocket lined with *tin*, and to serve his snout from thence by handfuls.

Your constant reader,
SIMON SNOUT.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MARCH 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 92 of 1826.—Lieut. Col. G. B. Brooks of the 24th Regt. Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 93 of 1826.—The following appointments are sanctioned.

14th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. H. Forbes, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee vice Oakes, appointed Adjutant to the Marine Battalion,—Date of appointment 10th Feb. 1826.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon C. Scott, to be Deputy Medical Storekeepeer at Kaira, in succession to Assistant Surgeon Taylor, appointed vaccinator in the Deccan, 6th March 1826.

The undermentioned Orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. H. M. Scott, dated Camp near Madapoor 7th Feb. 1826, appointing Captain Crawford of His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, to act as Major of Brigade, during the absence of Captain Meriton on sick Certificate.

An order by the same Officer dated from the same place 13th Feb, 1826, appointing Lieutenant E. Gibson of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons to act as Major of Brigade, during the absence of Major Byne, on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1826.

No. 94 of 1826.—The undermentioned Orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. J. A. Wilson, dated Camp Mhow Wednesday 1st Feb. 1826, directing all rseport and returns of the Force, to be made from that date to Lieut. Col. James Salter, until further orders, on the occasion of his own departure to take Command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Scott, dated Camp Madapoor 15th February 1826 appointing Surgeon Moyle to Officiate as Staff Surgeon to the Field Force, until the arrival of Superintending Surgeon Kemball, Superintending Surgeon Craw having left the Cutch Field Force, to join the Force in Malwa.

An order by Major George Sale, dated Camp Kaira 1st October 1825 appointing Lieutenant E. Gibson of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, Line Adjutant to the Detachments under orders to march to Cutch.

An order by the Officer in Command of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry dated Baroda 29th January 1826, appointing Lieutenant Hart to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of upwards of 500 Rank and file proceeding to Malwa.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1826.

No. 95 of 1826.—Lieutenant Sir Keith A. Jackson Bart., Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor, is permitted to proceed to Persia, and to be absent for a period of six months from the date of his departure.

Letters for the Military Secretary to the Governor to be addressed to Captain Burrowes during the absence of Sir Keith Jackson.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, 1826.

EXCHANGE

On London 6 mon' 1/ 10d to 1/ 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 80 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The Brig Promise, Captain T. Gibbs, from England the 13th September, anchored in the harbour on Thursday last. The intelligence brought by this opportunity has been anticipated by the arrivals at the other Presidencies. No recent accounts have been received from our armies in the Bhurman territories.

On Tuesday the 14th instant, was held the third annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society, at which the Annual Report was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated under the superintendence of the Managing Committee.

It appears from the Report, that the subscriptions and donations, procured in the course of the past year, amount to about Rupees 2,400, in obtaining which great praise is due to several gentlemen at some of the subordinate stations of the Presidency, for the friendly aid which they have afforded in making known the claims of the Society, and also to many individuals for the liberality with which these have been met.

The number of schools at present in connexion with the Mission is 42, and the number of scholars 1826. From these seminaries of elementary tuition very essential and extensive good may be confidently expected, as the desire of the people to have them is every day becoming stronger and more general, and the Missionaries can now superintend them with more ease and efficiency.

The Lithographic Press at Bankote is now wrought with complete success, and, in the course of the short period it has been so, there have been thrown off 1200 copies of the Lord's prayer, 300 of the Balbhood letters, 300 of the combinations of the vowels with the consonants, 300 of a table of short words, 500 of Scripture prayers, 500 of striking passages of Scripture; and a first book for children, and the first part of a series of Scripture doctrines, methodically arranged, are now in the press. These Tables and Tracts are particularly intended for the schools, and completely supply the deficiencies which had begun to be experienced.

The preaching of the Gospel to the adult population, which the Missionaries regard as the principal design of the Mission, has now become, from their acquisition of the native language, much more a part of their work than it formerly was. Besides occasionally visiting towns and villages at a considerable distance, they have stated meetings with the people in the villages contiguous to Hurnee and Bankote. They imagine not, they say, that this part of their work can be accomplished without, in many instances, coming into direct contact with the prejudices of the natives and the depravity of the human heart. At the same time, they must confess that hitherto they have by no means met with so much of the opposition of contradiction and contempt as might have been expected. To the poor the Gospel is preached, and from its peculiar adaptation to their state, many listen to the words of eternal life with apparent attention. They indeed contemplate the growth of opposition in all its forms, as the truth begins to act on the mass of the people, and its genuine effects be exhibited in real conversions to God: but, in the mean time, they would more fully resolve to know nothing among them but Jesus Christ, and him crucified, that their faith may not rest on the wisdom of men, but in the wisdom of God.

In the course of the year Religious Tracts, and portions of the Holy Scriptures, to a considerable number, have been circulated among the people. Much essential aid has been derived from the kind co-operation both of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Bombay District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Native Christian, Nirput Sing, who joined the Mission in the end of May last, continues to give general satisfaction, and to render himself very serviceable in instructing the people.

No date having hitherto been fixed upon at which annual subscriptions shall be considered due, and some inconvenience having arisen therefrom, it was resolved that in future they shall be considered payable on the 1st of May, that being the month in which the Society was originally instituted.

Subscriptions will be received by any of the members of the Managing Committee, or by the Treasurers Messrs. Forbes and Co. or by the Secretary the Rev. James Clow.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant R. J. Crozier, 1st B. E. Regt.
Captain John Clunes, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant D. Ramsay, H. M. N.
Superg. Surgeon D. Craw, Medical Department.
Lieutenant G. W. Oakes, Marine Battalion.
Captain F. Hickes. Do. Do.
Captain W. H. Sykes, 17th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Comy.-Genl.
Lieutenant J. Swanson, Deputy Assist. Quarter Master General.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Thomas B. Jervis, Engineers.
Ensign A. Hawkins, 2d B. E. Regt.
Ensign Robert Lang, 22d Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. Genl. Macdonell, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Maw, 11th Regt. N. I.
Captain Thomas Roe, Assist. Qr. Mr. General.
Lieutenant Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I.
Ensign A. F. Wade, 18th. Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—11th March, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Mandavie.
Do. French Brig Le Levrier, Captain G. Courtin, from Bourbon, 19th January 1826.
12th Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Captain E. J. de Rozario, from Macao, 26th December and Goa 28th Feb.
Do. Brig Dadaloy, Captain P. Thisselle, from Penang 14th and Acheen 23d January.
15th French Brig Le Evelina, Captain Flores Fils, from Bourbon 20th December.
Do. Ship Julia, Nacquedah Shaik Raimon Abdulla, from Penang 15th January.
16th Brig Promise, Captain T. Gibbs, from London, left the Downs 13th Sept. left Madeira 18th Oct.
Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Calicutta.
Passenger per French Brig Le Levrier.—Mr. Adam.

DEPARTURE.—14th March Ship George, Cruttenden, Nacquedah Sabboo bin Tyeb, to Mocha.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 25th, Ship Bussorah Merchant, Captain F. G. Stewart, from Calcutta 5th February.
Do. Brig Eliza, Captain J. F. Feick, from Point de Galle, 26th December.
March 2d, Ship Fairlie, Capt. J. Short, from London 13th September.
Do. Schooner Marianne, Captain Mitchell, from Coringa 11th February.
DEPARTURES.—February 27th, Brig Le Bon Pere, Captain Auger, for Pondicherry and Bourbon.
Do. Brig Norfolk, Crptain J. Kingsell, for Cuddalore and Padang.
Brig Eliza, Captain J. F. Feick, for Calcutta.
March 3d, Ship Bussorah Merchant, Captain F. G. Stewart, for England,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 22, Ship Lord Amherst, E. Hughes, from Madras 15th February.
Do. Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, from Amherst Island 1st February, Cheduba and Arracan 12th February.
Do. H. C. Ship Research, W. Clements, from Madras.
23. Ship Ospray, A. McGill, from Liverpool 29th September.
Schooner Fly, J. Harvey, from Rangoon 5th February.
H. C. C. Ship, Eliza, W. Faith, from London 27th September and St. Jago 25th October.
Ship Caledonia, J. H. Johnstone, from Bombay 3d January.
H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, R. Lloyd, from Madras 15th February.
Portuguese Ship Providence, L. D. Encarnacao, from Macao 8th January, Singapore, Malacca, and Pinang 5th February.
24. Ship Resource, J. Tomlins, from London 30th September and Madras 9th February.
Brig McCauly, J. Aiken, from Madras 17th February.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

25. Ship Milford, Thomas J. Jackson, from Bombay 3d January.

Ditto Hydery, C. D. O. Eales, from Madras 15th February.

Ditto Indiana, J. M. Dicey, from Madras 15th February.

Bark Nimrod, J. Strong, from Rangoon 4th February.

Passengers per Lord Amherst:—D. Scott, Esq. and Mrs. Scott.

Per Brougham:—Captain Cox, of the 40th; 5 Followers, 2 Europeans, and 5 Natives.

Per H. C. C. Ship Eliza, from London:—Mrs. Wynne; Mrs. Brett; Messrs. Wynne and Brett, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. H. Daniels, F. O'Brien, William Clarke, and G. Price, Mechanics; Lieutenant J. Nash, B. N. I.; Messrs. M. T. Colyear, R. Cautley, G. Cautley, and J. Hale, Cadets; 35 Recruits and 1 Woman.

Per Caledonia, from Bombay: Captain Cockerell; Captain Vaughan; Dr. Cumming; Lieutenant Thompson; Lieutenant Robinson; Lieutenant Brennaud; Lieutenant Robins; Lieutenant Deveren: 286 Men, Women, and Children, of H. M. 67th Regiment.

Per Providence from Macao:—Messrs. T. A. D. Bangel, F. J. Marquis, and P. Marquis.

Per Resource, from London:—Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brady; Miss Salmon; Mr. Thompson, Civil Service; Captain Smith, B. C.; Mr. Jacobs, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Lawson, Goad, Dod, Hill, Thomas, Charles, Fidley, Wright, and Ramsay Cadets.

From Madras:—Mrs. Minchin; Mrs. Bird; Miss Minchin; Miss Harrington; Mr. Bird, Civil Service; Mr. Hill.

Per Milford from Bombay:—Mrs. Snow; Captain John Snow, H. M. 67th Regiment; Captain George Parlby, 4th Dragoons; Lieutenants J. Hassal and John Drew, of H. M. 67th Regiment; Samuel Hemming Esq.; S. Wybrants, Esq.; Master Snow; 184 Men, of H. M. 67th Regiment; 15 European Women, 24 ditto Children, 10 Native Women, and 7 ditto Children.

DEPARTURES.—February 20, American Brig Governor Endicott, R. Baker, for Boston.

Do. Ships Felicitas, P. Campbell, William Money, George Cheine, and East Indian, P. Roy, for Rangoon.

21. Brig Governor Phillips, W. Emmett, for Isle of France and New South Wales.

23. Ship Elphinstone, A. McLean, for London via Madras, Ceylon, and Malabar Coast.

25. Ship Gunjava, Charles Oakley, for Isle of France.

Do. American Ship New England, Charles Hunt, for Philadelphia.

26. Brig Colonel Young, Charles Gray, for China via Singapore.

Do. American Ship Asia, Wm. Sheed, for Philadelphia.

27. Ship George Home, T. Hippins, for London.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday last, at Matoonga, by the Rev. David Young, Chaplain, Mr. John Ellis, of the Police Establishment, to Miss Margaret Cruickshank.

At Surat, on Friday the 10th Instant, Mr. Marcar Constant, with Miss Christianna Arrathoon Bagdasar.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Cochin, on the 31st January, 1826, Mr. Lucas, Gallyot, to Miss Marie Elizabeth Coelho.

At Arcot, on the 23d February, by the Reverend R. Smyth, A. M. Andrew N. Magrath, Esq. Medical Service, to Caroline Maria, second Daughter of the Reverend R. Smyth, A. M. Chaplain.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 16th Febuary, the Wife of Mr. Conductor T. M. Lyte, of a Son.

On the 20th February, on the Neelgherries, the Lady of Captain Dun, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 23d February, Mrs. Colhoun Stirling, of a Daughter.

On the 27th February, the Lady of Captain Weannell, Assistant Military Auditor General, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 13th February, Mr. Conductor Joseph Saunders, of the Ordnance Department, aged 62 years.

On the 19th, at St. Thome, Mrs. Catherine Ledsham, aged 60 years.

At the Presidency, on the 23d February, the infant Daughter of William Colhoun Stirling, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Centre Division.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 28th January, R. Walker, Esq. to Miss L. Lefevre.

On the 15th February, by the Reverend H. R. Shepherd, Lieutenant Fairhead, of the 28th Native Infantry, to Maria Frances, eldest Daughter of C. Corfield, Esq. formerly Surgeon of His Majesty's 17th Regiment.

At Calcutta, on the 20th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Captain Edward Oakes, of the Ship Isabella Robertson, to Elizabeth, the only Daughter of David Colvin, Esq. formerly of this City.

At White Park, Moorshedabad, on the 23d February, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, District Chaplain, H. S. Lane, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Georgiana Palmer Cheap, Daughter of J. Cheap, Esq Civil Service.

At Calcutta, on the 24th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Proby, Mr. Richard Dundon, of the Marine Establishment, to Miss Julia Oxenham, of Barnstable in Devonshire.

BIRTHS.—At Agra, on the 9th December last, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Biggs, of a Son.

At Delhi, on the 28th December, 1825, the Lady of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Griffin, 24th Regiment, N. I. of a Daughter.

At Futyghur, on the 18th January, the Wife of Mr. J. Batson, Conductor of Ordnance Commissariate, of a Daughter.

At Elichpoor, on the 18th January, the Lady of Captain W. Ledlie, of the 38th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a Still-born Son.

At Asseerghur, on the 20th January, Ann Elizabeth, Wife of Mr. Conductor George Augustus Houston, of the Commissariat Department, of a Son.

At Patna, on the 28th January, the Lady of Dr. Thomson, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 7th February, the Lady of Captain Farrington, Artillery, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th February, Mrs. J. Dow, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th February, the Wife of Mr. John Moffet, of the Secret and Political Department, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d February, the Lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d February, the Wife of Mr. Christopher Maclean, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 27th February, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel F. V. Raper, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Batavia, on the 8th November, Mr. W. H. Bithorn, Commander of the Brig General Barnes.

At Amherst Island, near Cheduba, on the 8th December last, John Breen, Esq. of the firm of Breen and Co. aged 67 years.

On the 22d December, on his way to Prome, W. F. Reeks, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 38th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed on the 11th January, whilst gallantly leading the centre column of attack at the storming of the stockade at Seetoung, Captain J. C. Stedman, Commanding 34th Regiment of C. L. I.—aged 29 years.

On the 14th January, in the district of Tirhoot, Mr. J. N. Rabot, Indigo Planter, aged 24 years and 6 months.

At Royapettah, on the 3d February, Mrs. Frances Harkness, the relict of the late Mr. John Harkness.

At Delhi, on the 15th February, Charles Cowell, the youngest Son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Gilbert Cooper, aged 1 year, 1 month and 7 days.

At Allahabad, on the 16th February, John Edward, third Son of Captain Parlby, Agent for Gun Powder, aged 4 years and 11 months.

At Talac, on board the Hospital Ship Leisch, Charles Edward Reinagie, 4th Regiment, second son of E. Reinagie, Esq. R. A.

At Calcutta, on the 19th February, Lieutenant Charles Smith, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 22d February, the infant Son of Mr. W. Stacey, aged 1 month and 14th days.

At Dum-Dum, on the 22d February, Louise Isabella Bannatyne, aged 6 months, the Daughter of Dr. Bannatyne Macleod.

At Calcutta, on the 24th February, Mr. John Davidson Allan, late Acting Second Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Ernaad, in the twenty-first year of his age.

At Calcutta, on the 24th February, Mr. George William Stone, aged 60 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d February, George Inglis, the second Son of Mr. H. J. Lee, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 25th February Harriett Magdeline Harriott, youngest Daughter of Mr. Marriott, of the Free School, aged 3 years 9 months and 9 days.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th ultimo, at his house, Waltham cross, Herts, the lady of T. A. Jessopp, Esq. of a son.

On the 29th ultimo, at Fulham, the lady of Robert Lawes Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th ultimo, at St. Mary's Lambeth, by the Rev. Henry Budd, A. M., Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, Henry Hopley White, of Lincoln's inn, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Catherine Sarah, third daughter of the late Colonel Deare, formerly of Marwell, Hants.

Captain Gilson R. Fox, of the Hon. Company's maritime service, to Barbara, daughter of William Simons, Esq. of Mile end.

DEATHS.—At Paris, on the 6th of August last, William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, Esq. formerly of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, latterly of Bilham House in the County of York and Weston Green in the County of Surry, aged 69 years.

On the 24th ultimo, on his return from Switzerland, Joseph James, Esq. of South Lambeth.

On Friday, the 9th instant, in the 88th year of his age, Mr. William March, of Ludgate street, of which he had been an inhabitant 50 years.

On the 9th instant, in London street, Fitzroy square, after a few days' illness, Henry Boetefeut, Esq. aged 39.

On the 24th of July last, at Antigua, John M'Kellar, of Judd place East, New road, deeply lamented by his family, and much regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

At Sierra Leone, in July last, Mr. John Craven Wilson, eldest son of Mr. William Wilson, of Aldermanbury.

Madras Intelligence.

MARCH 3, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. as last quoted. viz.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pre.
Old 5 " " 1 per Cent. Disc.
New 5 " " par. " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 10 at 3 months' sight.
" " 1 | 10½ at 6 months' do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

On Friday last the 3d instant, *His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir* GEORGE TOWNSHEND WALKER, G. C. B. and K. T. S. appointed by *The Honorable the Court of Directors, Commander in Chief* and *Member of Council* at this Presidency, took the usual Oaths and his Seat as second in Council, under the customary Salute from the Ramparts of Fort St. George.

LADY MUNRO, we regret, to state is about to embark for England on the *Wellington*, expected to sail early in next week: In consequence of this *Her Ladyship's* intention, and pursuant to a Notice which had been circulated, a Meeting was held yesterday forenoon at the Public Rooms, for the purpose of soliciting *Her Ladyship* to receive some appropriate testimony of the general feeling of the Society at the Presidency: At the hour announced for the Meeting, the Room was crowded with Gentlemen of the Settlement. SIR RALPH PALMER, being in the Chair, after a most appropriate address, proposed a Resolution declaratory of the general feeling which had given rise to the Meeting; and followed it by another—That a Deputation should proceed to LADY MUNRO, and request the presence of *Her Ladyship* at an Entertainment to be given to her on such day as she might fix.

COLONEL CONWAY moved, that *Her Ladyship* should also be solicited to sit to the most eminent Artist in England for her Picture—to be placed in such situation at the Presidency as might be determined upon by the Committee.

The Deputation, consisting of *The Honorable* THE JUDGES, *The Honorable* MR. GRÆME, and several others of the principal Members of the Society who were present, waited upon LADY MUNRO; and on the wishes of the Meeting being made known, *Her Ladyship* with great feeling expressed her Thanks; at the same time, owing to the present state of her mind, requested to be allowed to decline the Invitation for the Entertainment; but would with great pleasure sit for her Picture in compliance with the request of the Meeting.

The foregoing is a sketch of what occurred on this occasion, but we hope to be able to give a full detail of the Proceedings on Thursday.

It appears that the *Fairlie* arrived at Madeira on the 8th October, and sailed on the 15th, reached the Cape on the 11th of December, and left it on the 20th; spoke the Brig *Promise* on the 29th of October from England bound to Bombay, also a Schooner bound to the Coast of Brazil. Left in Simon's Bay His Majesty's Ship *Owen Glendower*, Commodore Christian; and the Ship *Toward Castle*, bound to New South Wales. There were in Table Bay, among smaller vessels, the French Ship *Le Nentais* from Bourbon bound to France—an English Brig, Captain Evans, from Annalaboo, bound to England—put in from distress, having lost all her bulwarks. The Ship *Aguilar*, Captain Watson, from Singapore, Penang and Mauritius; this Ship suffered much from a violent westerly Gale on the 11th and 12th of December off Algoa Bay; having lost her foretopmast, sprs, rigging and sails—and was in a very disabled state, being also leaky.

The Ship *Louisa* was to sail on the 22d of December for Madras. The Dutch Ship *Waterloo* was also to sail on the same day for Batavia; with the Brig *Oscar* for the Isle of France; and the Brig *Elizabeth* for England.

The Ship *Hope*, Captain Flint, last from Madras, arrived in Table Bay on the 30th of November and sailed on the 4th of December—the *Rockingham*, also from this place, arrived on the same day, and sailed on the 7th. The *Eliza*, bound to Calcutta, likewise left Table Bay on the 7th of December.

The Ship *Tiger*, Captain Kent, from Calcutta the 16th September, homeward bound, arrived in Table Bay on the 26th of November and sailed on the 30th.

Extract of a Letter, dated Port Elizabeth, Nov. 22.

"The Captain of the Ann has communicated to me the loss of the Bark *Jop*, —— Oakly, Master, from Calcutta to the Mauritius and Table Bay, on the night of the 18th October, on Cannonier Point, while standing in for the Island. Cargo (piece goods and rice) and crew saved."—*Cape Town Gazette, 2d December.*

The Ship *Bengal*, Captain M'Leod, from Calcutta the 30th of August, arrived in Table Bay on the 17th of November, and sailed on the 20th. The *Isabella*, Captain Wallis, her damages having been repaired, sailed on the 22d for England.

[*Gov. Gaz. Mar.* 7.

Shipping.—The arrivals from Sea have been unusually few of late—Since the arrival of the *Fairlie* nothing of any importance has come in.

At Sun-set last evening there were signals flying for two Ships—one to the South—the other to the North.

The *Neptune* does not appear to have left the River up to the 22d ultimo—she is however daily looked for.

The *Wellington* will probably be the first Ship for England—she will certainly be ready for Sea early next week.

The *Bussorah Merchant* continued her voyage on Friday evening for England, and the *Barossa* did the same for Bengal.

The next arrival from England will possibly be H. M. Ship *Warspite*. She was expected to be ready to receive the *Admiral's* Flag about the end of October, and would probably be despatched immediately afterwards.

Of Free Traders probably the *Clydesdale* or *Eliza*, will be the first.

His Excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF was sworn in and took his seat as Second in Council on Friday last—His Excellency also visited His Highness the NABOB at Chepauk Palace, where he was received with all possible honor and respect; and the visit was returned yesterday.

Amongst the few articles of local intelligence which we have to notice, we must announce with feelings of sincere and unfeigned regret the intended departure from India of our most amiable and respected LADY GOVERNESS. We are persuaded that the whole Settlement will join us with one accord in viewing this event as a public calamity; and in saying this we render to LADY MUNRO no tribute to which she is not entitled for the undeviating kindness and liberality with which she has supported the various charitable and public institutions with which this Settlement abounds; for the encouragement and countenance she has given to all our social and festive amusements, and for the unwearied kindness and condescension she has shewn to all classes of the Society of this prosperous and happy Presidency—We feel that our little Platoon is about to sustain a loss which cannot easily be replaced, and whilst we cordially wish her Ladyship every happiness in her native land, we cannot but deeply deplore the domestic occurrence which renders it necessary for her so soon to leave us—we would feign hope—only for a season.

[*Madras Courier, March* 7.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	25th February, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Prem.	27	8	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26	8	Premi
Disct.	1	0	Five Per Cent Loan	1	12	Disc
Ditto	0	8	New 5 per Cent Loan,	1	0	Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills .....6 0 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills.....5 0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 0

BUY.]	COURSE OF EXCHANGE.	[SELL.
2 *a* 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2½ *a* 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98
	Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 16TH FEB. 1826.

Mr. Charles Tucker, Magistrate of Sylhet.

Mr. Henry Millett, Judge of Zillah Burdwaun.

THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

Mr. Cornwallis Richard Cartwright, to be Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters Camp, Bhurtpore,
6th February, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of His Majesty's 14th Foot, is appointed a Brigadier, to serve upon the Staff of the Army assembled in Camp, to have effect from the 30th Ultimo.

The Appointment by Lieutenant General Bowser, of Doctor Campbell, 48th Foot, to the Medical Charge of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, vice Assistant Surgeon Starr, is confirmed.

The Leaves of Absence granted to Europe, for Two Years respectively, by Lieut. General Bowser, late Commanding the Army at Madras, and by Major General Dalzell, Commanding the Bengal Presidency Division, to the undermentioned Officers are confirmed, for the reasons assigned:

Royal Regt.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Richardson.

31st Foot—Lieutenant Lillie.

41st Foot—Captain Maclean.

46th Foot—Lieutenant Parker.

48th Foot—Captain Reed.

89th Foot—Ensign Graham.

The Extension of Leave for One Month each, granted by Major General Dalzell, to the following Officers are also confirmed:

44th Foot—Captain Mackrell.

46th Foot—Ensign Johnston.

47th Foot—Quarter Master Bailes.

Regimental Orders by Major Carter, Commanding 44th Regiment, directing Lieutenant Scott to resume the Duty of Acting Adjutant to the Corps, and appointing Lieutenant Gray to act as Interpreter to the Regiment, during its progress to Ghazeepore, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

15th Lancers—Lieutenant Lovelace, from date of Embarkation, for One Year, to Europe, for the purpose of retiring on Half-pay.

30th Foot—Captain Mann, from date of Embarkation, for Two Years, on very urgent private affairs.

54th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel Grant, from 29th December 1825 to 31 January 1826, in extension.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore,
7th February, 1826.

At a General Court Martial held at Trichinopoly, on the 28th day of December 1825, and continued by adjournments to the 31st of the same Month, Private Thomas Flanagan, of Captain Brooke's Company of His Majesty's 48th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges; viz.

Crime.—Private Thomas Flanagan, of Captain Brooke's Company, confined by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, Commanding His Majesty's 48th Regiment, under the following charges; viz.

1*st.*—"For highly improper and unsoldierlike conduct to his Commanding Officer on the Morning of the 24th November, in manner and gesture, when admonishing him with a view to his future conduct, and remitting a part, the remainder of a Sentence of imprisonment awarded him by a Regimental Court Martial; such conduct being in breach of Military discipline.

2*d.*—"For highly insubordinate and mutinous conduct on the parade ground, on the Morning of the 24th November, in disobeying the Order of his Commanding Officer repeatedly, and after having been ordered away from him with a file of the guard, he suddenly faced about and approached his Commanding Officer in the most daring and outrageous manner; such conduct being in direct violation of the Articles of War.

3*d.*—For highly mutinous conduct on the said Morning of the 24th, in Striking the Adjutant, with his clenched hand, a violent blow on the face, when in the execution of his duty, and in the immediate presence of his Commanding Officer; such conduct being subversive of all subordination and Military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court finds the Prisoner Guilty of all the Crimes charged, and the Court does therefore by virtue of the Articles of War, Sentence and Adjudge the Prisoner Thomas Flanagan, Private His Majesty's 48th Regiment, to be Shot to Death with Musketry, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief shall be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) THOS. BOWSER, *Lt Genl. Commanding the Army in Chief.*

It is painful to Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief, to Order the infliction of the extreme and awful penalty of the law on any Soldier, particularly on one belonging to a Regiment so justly esteemed as His Majesty's 48th, requiring no example, and as distinguished for its exploits in the Field, as for its excellent conduct in Quarters; but the Lieutenant General considers it imperative on him to waive all personal reluctance in the discharge of a public duty, as he cannot discover one extenuating circumstance in the Prisoner's conduct—so outrageous and flagrant an act of Mutiny has seldom occurred in any Army—In such a case, it is mercy to do justice—The strong Arm of Power must be exerted, to put down Crimes of so enormous a magnitude—and the interests of the Service must not be sacrificed to the dangerous consequences of pardoning so turbulent an offender.

The dreadful responsibility attached to the Crime of Mutiny is Death, and when it occurs in so aggravated a form, it would be incompatible with the due maintenance of discipline and subordination, to mitigate the punishment.

The Sentence awarded against Private Thomas Flanagan will therefore be carried into execution at such time and place as shall hereafter be communicated in General Orders to the Army on this Establishment.

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head Quarters, Camp, Toore,
14th February, 1826.

The Leaves of Absence granted by the Officer Commanding in Chief at Madras and Bombay, and by Major General Dalzell, Commanding the Bengal Presidency Division, to the undermentioned Officers to proceed to Europe, are Confirmed, viz.

4th Dragoons—Lieutenant Robinson, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

13th Dragoons—Captain Taylor, in extension from 27th December, 1825, to 26th August, 1826.

13th Dragoons—Captain Cunyngham, to Europe on urgent Private Affairs.

Queen's Royals---Major Cash, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

45th Regiment---Lieutenant Metge, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

54th Regiment---Lieutenant Coote, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Major General Dalzell's Division Orders of the 23d and 31st January, and 1st Instant, the two former directing Captain Clarke and Quarter Master Bailes, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, to do duty with Major Dennie's Detachment in Fort William, and the latter appointing Doctor Mouat, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to the Medical Charge of that Detachment, are confirmed as a temporary arrangement, and the Major General will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of forwarding those officers to their respective Corps serving in Ava.

Regimental Orders by Major Fuller, Commanding His Majesty's 59th Regiment, of the undermentioned dates, are confirmed:

17th November 1825---Appointing Lieutenant J. Burn to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on duty, of Captain Carmichael, or until further Orders.

5th December 1825--Appointing Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Hovenden to act as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant J. Burn, on Staff duty.

9th December 1825---Directing Lieutenant J. Burn to resume the duty of Acting Adjutant.

21st January 1826---Appointing Lieut. Peake to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant Burn, appointed Officiating Major of Brigade.

6th February 1826---Directing Lieut. Burn to resume the duties of Acting Adjutant to the Corps.

The Order by Brigadier Smelt, Commanding at Rangoon, of the 21st December last, granting Three Months Leave of Absence, with permission to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate, to Lieutenant A. Irwin, of His Majesty 87th Regiment is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence, for the reasons assigned:

11th Dragoons---Lieutenant Tuckett, from 1st February 1825, to 30th June 1826, to Calcutta on Private Affairs.

11th Dragoons---Major Brutton, from 20th February 1826, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Hills.

11th Dragoons—Brevet Captain Hilton, from 14th February, 1826, to 13th April, on private Affairs.

11th Dragoons---Brevet-Captain Hamilton, from 14th February 1826, to 25th April 1826, on Private Affairs to Cawnpore.

16th Lancers---Lieutenant Cureton, from 14th February 1826, to 14th March 1826, on Private Affairs to Cawnpore

59th Foot---Ensign Wrigh, from 14th February 1826, to 14th March 1826, until the arrival of the Regiment at Cawnpore.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Toore, 15th Feb. 1826

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief having been pleased to direct, that the Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces shall carry on the Details of his Department at Meerut, all Letters, Returns &c intended for Sir Samford Whittingham, are to be addressed to him accordingly at the above mentioned Station, until further Orders.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

GEORGE M. GREGOR, *Lieut. Col Acting Adj. Gent.*

Bhurtpore, "in the pride of her strength," is no more. The principal bastions and parts of several curtains were blown up on the 6th instant, and it is left to the rains to complete the ruin. The Futty Bourge, or Bastion of victory, built, as the Bhurtporeans vaunted, with the bones and blood of Englishmen who fell in the assault under Lord Lake, is new laid low, and among the destroyers some of those "white men permitted to fly from her Eternal Walls," who after a period of 20 years returned to the assault, to witness her towers and battlements crumbling in the dust.

Among the Artillery, again equally inexhaustible in science, labor, and devotion, were seen those at the former seige. Brigadier Brown and Lieutenant Colonel Stark were again present with their old corps, the horse artillery.

The Company's 1st Bengal European Regiment, which bore a brilliant part in all the actions and sieges during the Bhurtpore War, was here to witness the day of retribution; two individuals alone of all her former strength were now at the siege, the Major, Brown, with the corps, who was wounded at the battle of Deeg, and in the 1st storm of Bhurtpore; and Lieut Colonel Bryant, the Judge Advocate General, attached to Head-Quarters, wounded in the battle of Deeg.

The Native Cavalry which served in the former Bhurtpore war, and now again at the siege, were the 3d, 4th, and 6th Regiments. The 3d Cavalry had still with it one of its old Officers, Major S. Smith, and also a Native Officer, distinguished as one of the party who at the last siege exhibited as bold and desperate an enterprize as any recorded in Military history. A Havildar, and two Troopers, from this Corps, volunteered to examine the width of the Ditch; pretending to be deserters, they galloped their horses close to the Crest of the Ditch opposite the breach, as if seeking a passage into the town, while some of our Infantry pursued, firing on them with blank Cartridge. The people on the walls, caught by the feint, beckoned and called out the proper place of entrance, but the Troopers, having effected their purpose, suddenly turned their horses, and safely galloped back, under a furious, but ineffectual fire from the now exasperated enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs, its present Commander, was at the former siege with the 1st Cavalry.

The 4th Native Cavalry was without any of its old Officers, but Commanded by Lieut-Colonel Harper, who was at the former siege.

The 6th Cavalry also without any of its former Officers. Of the Native Infantry, present at the siege, and who bore a part in the former contest, were the 21st Regiment, the old 2d Battalion 9th, with one only of its former Officers, Major Ward, now Commanding it.

The 31st Regiment, the old 1st Battalion 15th, without any of its old Officers; but one of them, Lieutenant Colonel Cooper, present at the head of the 63d.

And the 41st Regiment, the old 1st Battalion 21st, also without any of its old Officers.

Colonel Stevenson, the present Quarter Master General, also attended the day of reckoning. In the former war he was some time on the Staff, and belonged to that distinguished Corps, the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, whose colours were planted on the Ramparts in the 3d Storm.

Another Officer, whose conspicuous gallantry on numerous occasions has been rewarded only with as numerous and severe wounds, Major Brutton, now present with the 11th Dragoons, was, on the former Bhurtpore siege, a Captain in His Majesty's 75th, and wounded in the assault of Deeg, and at the 1st storm of Bhurtpore.

And lastly, but never least, the present Governor General's Agent, Sir Charles Metcalfe, was again here, and witnessed the mighty ruin. In the former Bhurtpore war he was the Mr. Charles Metcalfe who joined the storming party in the assault of Deeg, and was one of the foremost in the Breach.

[*John Bull, Feb.* 23.

A cotemporary has expressed a resolution to charge in future, as advertisements, such complimentary letters between Captains of ships and their passengers, as may be forwarded to him for insertion. We beg to make this resolution our own also, by adoption. To the parties themselves these puffs, direct and collusive, may be very interesting; but to the general reader they are quite the contrary, and the Editor is usually blamed for filling space, that might be more instructively or amusingly occupied, with such insipid matter.

[*The India Gaz. Feb.* 23.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Sir,—Since the operations of the Army have of late been crowned with such peculiar success and brilliancy in all its departments, an excitement of general approbation and interest is natural; and deeming that a very extensive military communication may shortly obtain the attention of the public, I proceed without delay, to offer, for insertion in your columns, some remarks on those occurrences, which have lately engrossed the time and feelings of the establishment to which I belong.

Bhurtpore (no more the haughty and impregnable) has fallen before the discipline and steady valour of the army engaged in its reduction; the European part of which excited, by its determined efforts, the admiration of all---The 1st European Regiment, so long irritated by the remembrance of its sufferings 20 years ago, joined the army pregnant with ardour for the assault, determined to blend victory with revenge;---its aim succeeded, and without any stimulus but native intrepidity, and feelings long cherished by every heart in the Corps, it strenuously assisted to obtain those laurels which were formerly denied.

The Regiment (consisting only of five Companies) was divided into two separate heads of attack---viz. the first and second Companies under the command of Captain Davison, and the third and Light Infantry Companies under Captain Orchard; the Grenadier Company being reserved for another purpose:---for the paucity of the numbers employed, the Regiment suffered severely, and every officer with the first and second Companies was wounded, one of whom, Lieutenant Candy, a brave Officer, is since dead.

The column headed by the third and Light Companies was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, 33rd N. I. whose name will be ever dear to the men he commanded, for the excellent conduct and triumphant valour with which he led them on.

Conscious of the admirable manner in which H. M.'s 14th and 59th Regiments conducted themselves, the European Regiment feels a pleasure in the duty of congratulating them on those efforts which went so far in the decision of this important event, and will with pride remember the gallantry of those Corps, as long as it is capable of retaining the recollection of its own.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
MILES.

Camp Souh, Feb. 14, 1826.

[*India Gaz. February* 27*th.*

Native Papers. Jaypur.---Letters of congratulation were dispatched from the Court to Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord Combermere, on occasion of the capture of Bhurtpore, on the 21st January, and on the 24th Letters from the former arrived, communicating the capture of the place and the confinement of Durjan Sal: a salute of 21 guns was fired, in honor of these events.

Bhurtpur. At the end of January, all the *Amirs* and Envoys of the neighbouring districts were in camp, and amongst others Madhu Singh, from Deeg, had arrived, and paid his respects to the Commander in Chief. Durjan Sal, with his family, had been sent from Agra to Allahabad. Many of the prize articles exposed for sale, were claimed on behalf of Balwant Singh, as for instance, three velvet pillows, richly worked with gold, and enquiry was ordered to be made for a *Mesned* of the same; ten gold and silver sticks were also sent to the Raja. On the 31st, the Troops were all drawn up below the wall of the Fort, and the three deserters taken, were brought forward, when one, the Serjeant, was hanged, and the two others were flogged. The Vakil of the Rao Raja was admitted to an audience at his request, when he stated, that Ahmed Bakhsh Khan had been engaged in a plot to depose the Rao, and place Balwant Singh, who was the Son of a Nach Girl, on the Mesned, but that his Master confided in the justice of the British Government, already displayed in the punishment of Durjan Sal, and the restoration of the young Raja of Bharatpur to his lawful authority.

[*Govt Gaz. Feb.* 27.

In the Obituary list will be observed, the death of a child from Hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a *pariah dog*, which may perhaps direct the attention of the authorities to the propriety of destroying these rabit animals, as the season is fast approaching when they often cause much mischief, especially amongst the native population. We understand, that another child died from the same cause at Dum-Dum, a short time ago.

We have great pleasure in communicating to the Subscribers to Lieutenant Moore's *View of Rangoon* that the work has received the most distinguished patronage at home. The following are among the Subscriptions, when the last accounts came away:—

H. R. H. The Duke of York, K. G. &c. &c. &c
H. R. H The Duke of Gloucester,, K. G.
H. R. H. The Prince Leopold, K. G.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G.
The Hon'ble the Court of Directors, 40 Copies
The Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, 22 Copies.
His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K. G.
His Grace the Duke of Bedford.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, K. G.
The Marquis of Anglesea, K. G.
The Earl of Harwick, K. G.
Earl of Walsingham.
Sir Francis Burdett.
Sir Herbert Taylor.
Joseph Hume, Esq.
The Lord Crewe, &c. &c. &c.

The first part, consisting of six views, we understand may be expected to arrive immediately. No expence has been spared in rendering the work worthy of the patronage, with which it has been honored; and we do not doubt the Subscribers will find ample reason to be satisfied with the exertions and liberality of the publisher.

[*John Bull, February* 27.

Letters from Bhurtpore and Alwur and their neighbourhood, dated 13th and 14th Instant, confirm our previous information: the Army was forthwith to be broken up.

Some of the Horse and Foot *Artillery* proceeds to Kurnaul, and the remainder to their former stations.

Native Cavalry 4th to Nusseerabad; 7th to Kurnaul.

Infantry Regiments 6th, 18th, 21st, and 35th, Bhurtpore and conquered Fort; 23rd, Moradabad and Almara; 36th Jaunpore; 9th Sultanpore Oude; 60th Meerut; 53rd and 37th Bareilly; 31st Neemutch; 19th and 33rd Nusseerabad: 3rd and 32d Delhi; 2nd Keitah; 11th Kurnaul; 15th Allyghur; 63rd Hansee; 58th and 3rd Extra, Agra; 50th Allahabad; 29th Futtehghur and Shahjehanpore; 64th Etawah; and Mynpooree.

Major Locket is acting Resident at Bhurtpore. The young Rajah was formally placed on the Guddee on the 4th Instant; the Prize agents had dug in many places for treasure, but had found very little more than already announced, but it is nevertheless expected that they would before long hit upon some rich spots, as it is supposed that much treasure has been buried. It is calculated (by our correspondents) that a Subaltern's share of Prize Money will amount to about 3,000 rupees, and speculators had already offered half that sum for the reversion of a Subaltern's chance, either as Prize Money or *Bonus* from the Rajah! We fear this hope is too brilliant to be depended on, and would advise those who are interested to accept the offer of any speculator who pays them 1,000 rupees for their chance. Upon cool consideration of the *right* of the Army to *Prize* Money, we concur with An Officer in thinking, they are not, according to the usages of war, entitled to it, but we have little doubt that whatever treasure is found will, with an addition to it, from the Rajah's coffers, be given to the army, as an acknowledgment, and reward for their services in restoring him to the throne he had lost, and which without their assistance he he could never have recovered.

[*Beng. Hurk. Feb.* 27.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GAZATTE,—January 7.

Pursuant to adjournment of the 20th December 1825, the last Session of Oyer and Terminer for the past Year was held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 3d Instant, by the Hon'ble W. A. Clubley, and R. Ibbetson, Esqrs. Members of the Council of this Presidency.

The Grand Jury, consisting of
William Balhetchet, Esq. Foreman.

Robert Scott,	William Hall,
Henry Scott,	W. Anderson,
J. Rodyk, Senior	Francesco Ferrao,
C. W. H. Wright,	J. F. Carnegy,
Edward Tanner,	W B. Kerr,
P. O. Carnegy,	T. Church, and
John Anderson,	George Scott, Esqrs.

having been duly sworn, The Honble Mr. Clubley, as the Senior Member of Council, and Presiding Judge (the Honorable the Governor being absent) addressed the Gentlemen of the Jury at some length on the peculiar circumstances under which the Court of this Island was at present situated in the absence of a Recorder, with the state of the Calendar and of the Crimes submitted for their consideration. We are indebted to the kind attention of a Friend for the following report of the address.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

His Majesty's Charter of Justice for this Settlement having made provision for the discharge of the Civil and Criminal Business of the Court of Judicature, in the case of a Vacancy of the Office of Recorder, that Trust has been accordingly fulfilled hitherto by the Lay Judges to the best of their ability, with a conscientious regard to the Public interests and to the Sacred Nature of the Office thus devolved upon them. On the present occasion we meet the Grand Jury fully impressed with the awfulness of the duty we have to perform.

Gentlemen,—I regret to acquaint you that the Calendar, which it will become my duty to remark upon, is not like those which for many years we have been accustomed to witness. During the time I have sat on this Bench, I have had the satisfaction to observe what is called a Maiden Session: others again have exhibited crimes of a comparatively trivial nature, but the present Calendar unhappily exhibits the contrast of this pleasing picture. Your patience and diligent exertions will be required to investigate, on the part of the Crown, those monstrous crimes which the Bills of Indictment will develope. I regret to observe, that there are now exhibited a greater number and a worse description of capital offences than I recollect for many years to have been brought before this Court.

Under such circumstances the present vacancy of the Office of Recorder is deeply to be lamented; but greater still would it be if there could be a hesitation about the fulfilment of the high and responsible duties which are to be performed at this Criminal Session. In proceeding therefore to the discharge of our duty, the Court is sensible that it possesses the advantage of a Grand Jury whose enquiries, regulated by long and confirmed experience, will afford the most satisfactory grounds of public confidence.

Gentlemen,—I will detail to you, as far as I am able, the nature of the offences which you will have to enquire into. It is needless for me to remind you, that your enquiries are limited to the offences charged against the several prisoners, and have nothing to do with their Defence. You will investigate whether the Evidence which will come before you, warrants in your minds their being put on their trial before a Common Jury, and you must be aware that if a reasonable doubt exists on such a question, the ends of Public Justice will in every case be better answered by your consigning them to the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *Shreecrustna Jagonnathjee Prabhoo*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED:

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY CO

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

more full and ample investigation which must afterwards take place.

The first case that I shall advert to is against a party of five Malays, named Loong Ismyie, Nahoo, Pands, Madeen and Moosa, who are represented to have committed a most daring Burglary and Robbery on the 31st of December at Sungey, in the District of Tulloh Ayer Tawahr in the Province of Wellesley. To this list of five depredators, has been subsequently added the names of five others named Saeed, Haji, Mahomud, Radeen, and Mat, who have been identified as forming also a part of the same gang, and the whole of whom therefore have been included in one Bill of Indictment for the Crime of Burglary.

GENTLEMEN,—It appears from the evidence taken before the Magistrate, that many (if not all) of this gang have been concerned for the last few months in various depredations. In addition, therefore, to the principal Indictment to which I have above alluded, you will find that separate Bills have been prepared, for the separate offence sworn to against some of the Parties, and your enquiries will necessarily be directed to all these cases; for altho' the individuals are the same in most of the cases, yet the offences charged, the times and places respectively when and where committed are different, and therefore stand on separate grounds.

GENTLEMEN,—It may be proper to notice to you that one of the individuals now charged with some of these offences, and whose name is "Panda," was committed to Prison in the Month of October 1821, in common with a number of others, for a Burglary and Robbery. The Grand Jury on that occasion found a true Bill against the whole, but before the trial could come on Panda had effected his escape from the Jail; upon the subsequent arraignment of the rest of this gang, they were found guilty, but no intelligence had been obtained concerning this person until the present time, when he is identified as an old offender.

The former Indictment will stand good against him; but considering the lapse of time which has occurred, and the probability that the evidences thereon are not immediately forthcoming, it is better that he should be brought before you under the recent charge against him, reserving the other for eventual enquiry.

GENTLEMEN,—The two following cases I have to notice are unhappily crimes of a deeper dye. The unfortunate men, who are the objects of them, are charged with the crime of Murder; the one act is stated to have been committed in the district of Soonghy Cluan on this Island by a Chinese of the name of "Chin Aleang," upon the body of a woman named Boonga: and the other as being committed by "Bat Oave" upon the body of a Chinese named "See Teou Kee" in George Town.

GENTLEMEN,—You need not be told how cautious we ought to be in receiving testimony on such momentous occurrences. In the one case there appears to be evidence directed and positive; and in the other, you have the best testimony that could be obtained at the moment, and no other is likely to be now forthcoming. It is for you, however, to weigh the nature of the evidence, and if you think that in either or both of the cases there are grounds sufficient for the trial of the Individuals concerned, it will be your duty to find the Bills. Whether the cases may amount to wilful, to justifiable, or to accidental homicide, will then rest with another Jury to consider on a full view of the evidence on both sides.

GENTLEMEN,— I wish I could here conclude this melancholy Catalogue of Crimes; but I lament to state there is one yet remaining even worse than the preceding, combining the double offences of Burglary and Murder.

The case I allude to is charged against Puteh Kadu, Puteh Batang, Abbul Gaffor, and Loong Bular, as being committed at Sungei Sissat, in the District of Taye, and Province Wellesley, on the night of the 24th November last. On that occasion it is stated that a gang of armed robbers, consisting of 20 or more, attacked and robbed the dwelling house of a Malay man named Hadji Muda, and then and there killed that person, as well as another Malay man named Lemsaw, and carried off property to the amount of upwards of 215 Dollars.

Of this gang the four Prisoners committed are all that have been yet apprehended and identified. The vigilance of the Police will not however be abated to endeavour to discover the remainder; but in such a country as that on the opposite territory, you must be sensible how difficult it is to detect such crimes, when the individuals are enabled to escape at once into their native jungles and beyond the reach of our jurisdiction.

With regard however to these four persons, the same observation which I have before made, as to the necessity of cautious enquiry, will apply; and as you will have before you all the evidence that has been obtained, the Court and the Public may be assured of your exercising a sound judgment on the cases according to the evidence which will be brought before you, and under the solemn oath which you have taken to perform your duty faithfully and impartially.

The Grand Jury then retired to examine the several Bills submitted for their consideration, and returned the following as true Bills:

Loong Ismyle otherwise called Loong Samoey and Nahoo, for *Burglary*, at Sunger Puyu in the District of Tuluk Ayer Tawahr.

Baa Obey otherwise called Neow Obey, a Chinese, for the *Wilful Murder* of Sel Teow-kee, in Beach Street, George Town.

Puteh Kadu, Puteh Batang, Abdul Gaffor, and Loong Bular, with certain other persons as yet unknown, on two indictments for the *Wilful Murder* of Haji Moda, and Lemsaw, at Sungei Sessat.

The same gang on another Indictment for *Burglary*.

Chin Aleang, a Chinese, for the *Wilful Murder* of Coonga, at Sungei Cluan.

Saeed, Haji, Mahumed, Radeen and Mat, for *Stealing* above the value of 40 Shillings, in the Dwelling House of Aris, at Sungei Tumbus, in the Distinct of Kwalla Muda, Province Wellesley.

The same Gang on another Indictment for *Stealing* above the value of 40 Shillings in the Dwelling House of Loong Kichee at Bakowluah, in the same District; and on a third Indictment for *Grand Larceny*, at Sungei Dua, in the District of Tuluk Ayer Tawat on the opposite shore.

The Grand Jury having gone through all the Bills were then discharged, and the Court adjourned to Tuesday the 24th Instant.

English News.

LITERARY GAZETTE,—SEPT. 10, 1825.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

Review of the Efforts and Progress of Nations during the last five and twenty years.

[Under the above title, the *Review Encyclopedique* of January last contains a very luminous article by M. Sismondi. Although we by no means agree with the writer in all his positions, we are nevertheless persuaded that our readers will be gratified by the perusal of this interesting paper; the length of which compels us to divide it into three parts, which will appear in successive Numbers of the Literary Gazette.]

The Church of Rome has directed, that the year on which we are entering shall be signalized by a Jubilee. She considers the quarter of a century as a portion of human life sufficiently important to require all men to pause at this epoch, in order to contemplate the past; to review its errors, to examine the few advances which have been made in it, and to derive from the retrospect new views for the future. Those who for the amendment, for the improvement of man, those who are solicitous for his progress in virtue, in intelligence, and in liberty, those who would have him always make a noble use of the faculties which elevate him above the brute, his conscience, his intellect, his free will, will do well to celebrate this Jubilee with the Church of Rome.

The first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century have passed. They have a character exclusively their own. They have been entirely occupied by a single interest—that of the struggle between two opinions which divide the earth, and which dispose of the power of nations. The one tends to advance the human species, the other to arrest it, or cause it to retrograde. In various countries, the one or the other opinion has been by turns victorious; violent revolutions, the subversion of empires have, by turns during this quarter of a century, marked the alternate triumphs of the two parties. They are still in existence. The issue of their contests is still uncertain; and, although we are far from pretending to be neutral, we think ourselves capable, without bitterness, without partiality, without any thing hostile in our language, of reconnoitring their respective positions.

And in the first place, in the midst of many vital events, in the midst of many discouraging attempts, it inspires hope in the friends of humanity to see at length the cause of these contests clearly defined, the character of the two parties, their objects and expectations, divested of all ambignity. In the twenty-five years which have just elapsed, it was not always so. As each party has tyrannized in its turn, as each party has, in the madness of power, braved in its turn the dictates of reason, the inspirations of morals, and the high feelings of liberty, we have seen the most virtuous men conscientiously range themselves under the opposite standards; all animated by the same desire of saving every thing that is noble in human nature, of restraining vandalism, either revolutionary or despotic, of preserving civilization, virtue, and freedom, which it appeared to them that their adversaries were on the point of destroying. Men have never had two opinions on the value of those precious possessions. They differ solely on the means of obtaining them, on the character under which they may be recognised, on the alloy by which they are sometimes debased; but no one ever dreamt of rejecting for itself, information, virtue, or liberty. "We fight for freedom," said a Republican to an Imperial soldier. "And do you think we fight for slavery?" was the reply.

It was long a source of error to separate the progressive faculties of man; as if all the welfare of the existing generation depended either on liberty, or on intelligence, or on virtue. These qualities are on the contrary strictly united, and almost inseparable. Man must be enlightened, in order to distinguish good from evil; he most be virtuous to prefer the former, he must be free in order that he may make his choice effectual. The same intelligence which directs his moral choice, will show him all other benefits, as well as the means of obtaining them; and every advance of information will call for, and will render necessary, a corresponding advance in virtue, and in liberty. One great cause of ambiguity and confusion has been suppressed, since the friends of humanity have proclaimed the intimate connexion of these three qualities of man. That having been generally acknowledged, the retrograde party said; "We believe that intelligence, virtue, and freedom, are good things; we believe, that the increase of riches, of population, and of power, which result from them, is a good thing also; but we desire them for ourselves alone:" while the progressive party replied: "It is because we believe these things to be good that we desire them for all the world; for what we seek is the greatest benefit of the greatest number."

So much has language been abused by the slaves of power, that words still retain somewhat of the sophistry in which they have been employed; and however clearly the question which divides the world may henceforth be defined, it will by no means be impassible for talkers still to envelope it in doubts, and to perplex the simple. But facts will always be present: and will explain the two principles, and serve as a standard for the two opinions.

The United States of America exhibit the progressive tendency, which one of these opinions is calculated to give to the human species. Since their emancipation, and above all during the last quarter of a century, their government has never hesitated in its firm determination to march forwards, and to encourage with all its power the progress of information, of virtue, and of freedom; and the rapid growth of the prosperity of the United States has in consequence surpassed every thing that was ever known in the world. To judge of it we must not forget the point from which they set off. The founders of the American colonies were the refugees of all kinds of religious and political sects, every one of which had been persecuted in its turn; they carried with them the germs of animosity, every species of resentment, every description of fanaticism, every disposition to exaggeration. For a long time they were recruited by the scum of England; by individuals transported for their crimes. In later periods, their country became the refuge of fortune-hunters, of intriguers, of adventurers of all nations. The colonies derived from the governments of Europe the most pernicious of all institutions—slavery. The greater part of the population were dispersed in woods, in immense savannas, far out of the reach of any tribunal, or of social protection. With such elements, the Americans would, under our governments of Europe, have been the most vicious of nations. On the contrary, they are entitled to take rank among the most virtuous. Few are to be found in which the feeling of what is right, just, and honourable is more generally diffused: in which crimes are more rare; in which the domestic virtues are more honoured; or in which religion (religion which nevertheless has no other sanction than every man's conscience) exerts a more universal influence. Doubtless, traces remain of the stain which the Americans owe to their progenitors; but every day witnesses its rapid decay; while it must not be forgotten that the Americans are but starting in the career of knowledge—that they must be colonists, farmers, artificers, tradesmen, before they can have leisure to devote to literature or philosophy. It cannot yet be expected that they should produce any of those splendid luminaries which enlighten the human kind; but they know how to avail themselves of all the arts and sciences of Europe: they have spread over the great mass of their population more reason, more positive knowledge, more aptitude of comprehension, more healthy notions, than are to be found in the mass of the people of any of the old nations of Europe. The liberty of America established and developed itself with he[illegible] and with her virtue.—The citizen[illegible] state enjoys so many immunities; [illegible] have those rights and immunities been ab[illegible] as with us. No popular fury—no insurrections—no civil war. Their security has equalled their freedom. What then, has been the result of this triple progress? At the commencement of the century, the Americans were between four and five millions in number; they are now eleven millions. At the commencement of the century their towns were still small and mean: they now rival the capitals of Europe in size, population, and beauty. At the commencement of the century, the United States, sustained with difficulty the burden of the public debt, contracted during the war of independence; now their funds are no longer quoted on the stock exchange of London: their debt is almost annihilated, and they owe nothing except to themselves. At the commencement of the century their commerce, their industry, and even their agriculture, were fed by British capital; now, their speculations, notwithstanding their extent, are supported by their own means; which they pour into Europe and India, as well as into what was formerly Spanish America, and into which they are carrying all the arts of civilization. This is what the Americans have done in the last five-and-twenty years. They have advanced, they are advancing; is it strange that we should wish to advance too?

Unfortunately, it is not difficult to find examples of the retrograde tendency. In order to offend as little as possible those who are unwilling to be told the truth, we will choose a distant example, in a country the government of which employs no hypocrisy of language to disguise its intentions. This country, situated between the three monarchies of Europe which bear the name of Empires, belongs properly to none of them; although all three retain it, and are solicitous to retain it, by their protection in the condition in which it at present is. It comprehends Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Servia; principalities favoured by nature with the richest soil in Europe, the most temperate climate, the course of the largest river, and the most ancient route of commerce, which in former times united the East with the West, and the civilization of Constantinopole with that of Germany and France. But this country, to which Providence has granted the germ of all those qualities and properties which summoned to happiness and glory, has been constantly subject to the retrograde system; and since the time of Trajan, who rendered it flourishing, since the time of Charlemagne, who re-opened by the valley of the Danube the communication between the two empires, it has not ceased to go back. In these unhappy provinces, there is no security, either for person or for property; there is no commerce, no industry, no agriculture; the population is reduced to the twentieth part of the amount which the soil is capable of maintaining; it is more wild, more savage, and more forlorn than the red deer which partake with it of the produce of the valley of the Danube. There is no country in which (especially in Bulgaria and Servia) more care has been taken to banish all liberty, all intelligence. The peasant is a serf, whose owner neither protects him, nor wishes to do so. Instruction is impossible; for the language is not even written. Virtue is unknown: it would be in vain to seek for it among the peasantry; for those who enjoy no rights, are necessarily deficient in their duties: and as for the Boyards, the intemperance of the men and the indecency of the women, contrast in a very repulsive manner, with the luxury with which they endeavour to surround themselves. The state of war, which has been prolonged for many centuries without interruption in these principalities, occasions frequent losses to their neighbours, and requires continual watchfulness. Those neighbours are the most powerful monarchs of Europe. Nevertheless they never assemble a congress, they never use the influence of which treaties have put them in possession, to put an end to the effusion of human blood, and to repine. What is it then, that they find so desirable in this state of things? It is that, whatever may be the degree of oppression endured by the Wallachia or Moldavia peasant, they never ran the risk of seeing him revolt; they may impale him, but they cannot drive him into self-defence. As for us, however, who have not similar interests, it is well that we should now and then cast our eyes at his state. If that is the end of the retrograde movement, undoubtedly we are not desirous of retrograding.

Let us not be misled by persons who employ other words to describe the two tendencies. Those words have exercised a pernicious influence on the quarter of a century through which we have just passed, and have been the source of numerous errors. The two parties have deceived themselves by the declaration of principles which ill represent their real senti-

139904

[redacted]made a dogma of
e; but this dogma
hem. If they were
of "the people," to
ody, if they recoguised
government, they them-
greatest obstacle to social
gnorant mass is much more
informed class; it knows
, frequently it does not wish
sovereign multitude has shown
etrograde than despots. The
party have opposed to the
latter that of legitimacy, upon
pretend to found a sovereign au-
. The inventor of this doctrine by no
means wished to raise the standard of the retrograde system. He thought only of France; and regarding all revolutionary power as infected with violence, he sought for some right antecedent to the exercise of force; he recognised it in the sovereign as well as in the subject, by its most constant sign, regular and tranquil transmission during many generations,—prescription. But when the retrograde party got hold of this word, they applied it to countries and governments where its application was absurd. Have those who invoked legitimacy in Germany and in Italy, forgotten that the legitimate order in the holy Roman empire (that is to say the order before the revolution, the order founded on treaties, on regular and tranquil transmission, and on prescription) gives to those two countries an elective chief—electors of whom three were elected by turns— a constitution which has been utterly destroyed; so that all the rights, all the titles which are now claimed, are founded on the revolution. The rest of Europe would not be less embarrassed to shew the characters of legitimacy in the power to which it is actually subject. Almost every where the anterior laws, the laws on which power was founded, have been abolished.

After all, the partisans of the retrograde system need no definition. A single word suffices for their recoguition. But from the partisans of the progressive system more precision is required. The dogma of the sovereignty of the people is calculated only to confound them. It is useless to go back to the origin of power; but it ought to be recollected that from the moment of its existence, from the moment of its creation, it has duties to perform. Those duties are the advancement of the object of human society, the improvement and the happiness of the government, their progress in virtue, in intelligence, in freedom. The accomplishment of these duties legitimatises governments ---it is their best title. These duties are common to all governments; they may be discharged by all, whatever their form. It is true that all forms of government are not equally calculated to secure this accomplishment; but we must be satisfied with those that are imperfect; for, however anxiously sought for, no one has yet been able to find a form of government suitable to all states and comprehending every kind of security.

THE NEW TIMES.—September 20.

Commodore Porter.

From the American Papers.

New York, August 22.—The first charge against the Commodore was "Disobedience of Orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer," in having while in Command of the United States' Naval Forces in the West Indies on the 14th November, 1824, with a part of said forces landed on the island of Porto Rico, in the dominions of the King of Spain, then and still in amity with the United States, and committed in a forcible and hostile manner acts of hostility against the subjects of the said King of Spain, in contravention of the law of nations, and in violation of his instructions from the United States.

In deciding upon this charge, the Court "feels itself called upon to ascribe the conduct of the accused, which is deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition on his part to maintain the honour, and advance the interests of the nation, and of the service."

The 2d charge was—"Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer."

The Court Martial found Commodore Porter guilty of both the charges preferred against him, and adjudged that he be suspended for the term of six months. The sentence has been approved by the President of the United States.

The *Washington Gazette* says—Among the visitors at the Court Martial on Wednesday, we observed the French Admiral Commanding the fleet lately arrived in Hampton Roads.

Captain Stewart.

(From the Boston Paper of August 24.)

COURT MARTIAL.

Boston, Aug. 24.—The trial of Capt. Stewart was begun on Thursday last. The number, as well as the character, of the charges is quite formidable. There are twenty-nine specifications under the charge of unofficer-like conduct. Most of these charges are for carrying on a contraband trade with various parts in Peru, by means of the ship Franklin, or for aiding such trading operation carried on by other vessels. There are seven specifications under the charge of disobedience of orders, most of which are a repetition of certain specifications under the first charge. One other is for receiving on board the Franklin Royalist spies, officers and other persons liable to punishment, particularly one Madrid, Director of the Mint. Another is, of carrying to the Royalists intelligence of a projected expedition of the Patriot Government of Peru. There are three specifications under the charge of neglect of duty, and one under the charge of oppression and cruelty. This last is for confining in an unusual and unnecessary manner, Lieutenant Sands, from October 9, to April 13, without taking steps to bring him to trial.

THE NEW TIMES,—Sept. 21.

English Exploring Party in North America.—Captain Franklin and his exploring party are to proceed by the Erie canal, Lakes Huron and Superior, to Fort William, and thence to Winipeg, Atabasca, and the Great Bear Lakes, near to which place they are to winter. In the spring the party are to proceed down M'Kenzie's river to Behring's Straits, where a ship will be in readiness to transport them to India, with a view of getting into the South Sea. Dr. Richardson's party will separate from Captain Franklin at the mouth of M'Kenzie's river, and explore the country as far as the Coppermine river. Captain Buchey, after having landed Capt. Franklin at Canton, will take in provisions for Behring's Straits, where he expects to meet Capt. Parry. The agents of the Hudson Bay Company have formed depots of provisions for the whole route. The want of the canoes, which were abandoned at Cape Turnagain from weakness and fatigue, proved a terrible bar to the crossing of rivers; but on this occasion a water-proof canvas boat has been provided, so admirably contrived that it may be separated into pieces, one of which each of the party may stow into his knapsack, or carry in his pocket!—*Baltimore American.*

A duel, which terminated fatally, took place on Saturday, at College Hill-green, two miles from Epping, on the Chelmsford-road. The parties were unknown at the place of meeting, but the deceased turned out to be a gentleman of the name of A——, who was conveyed to the Half Moon, towards Chelmsford, where he died on Monday. He was attended by Dr. Hughes, of St. George's-fields, who was on a shooting visit at Mr. Holdsworth's, near the spot. The survivor is not known, or at least his name is a secret. The deceased came to the ground with a friend, in a post-chaise, and the survivor and another in a gig, and the affair was seen by some husbandry men only. The wound was on the left side below the breast, and the ball had passed through slantingly.

An Apparition.—The neighbourhood of Christ-church, Blackfriars-road, has been the scene of much bustle, after night-fall, the last two or three evenings, in consequence of an idle rumour which has spread abroad, that an apparition is to be seen in the church-yard, wandering about among the tombs. On Tuesday night a vast crowd of persons had assembled by the side of the burial ground, looking with great anxiety for the superatural being making its appearance; when a wag who was passing, perceiving their eagerness to behold a ghost, called their attention to the reflection of the moon-beams upon a white headstone, telling them at the same time, that they might see a *shade*, if they were disappointed in seeing a *spirit*. The greater part of the people dispersed on hearing this remark, but many of the most credulous remained behind.

We have at last received an official docume[illegible] of the Greeks which has been making so much noise in Europe. They, at all events, preserve some of the eloquence of their ancestors.

(*From L'Etoile, dated Monday, September* 19)

Greece Napoli di Romania. Aug. 2.

MANIFESTO OF THE GREEK NATION.

"The Clergy, the Representatives of the People, the Civil Officers, and the Military Officers, both the Navy and Army, of the Greek nation.

"Considering that, authorised by the inalienable rights of nationality, and those of private property, as well as the ruling principles of religion and the independence of nations, and moved by the sentiments implanted in man for the preservation and safety of his own existence, the Greeks have taken arms to appeal to the justice of their cause; that during the space of more than four years they have struggled with perseverance against the combined land and naval forces which have come from Europe, Asia and Africa; that in the midst of the most imminent dangers, they have sometimes detroyed the very superior forces of their enemy, and sometimes even entirely annihilated them; and that, though destitute of the resources necessary for this great enterprize, they have at length succeeded in sealing their rights at the expense of the most precious blood of the nation, and in convincing the civilized world what can be effected by a people truly resolved to reconquer its independence.

"Considering that the very results of this unequal struggle have only confirmed in the mind of the nation the resolution which it has irrevocably adopted to establish its political existence.

"Considering that the agents of *some of the Continental Powers*, in spite even of the principles of Christianity which they possess, have not observed a conduct conformable to the rules laid down and established by themselves, and that this illegal conduct has given rise to a variety of political disputes dangerous in their nature and character.

"Considering that *some of those agents* endeavour, by the intrigues of emissaries, whom they send into the interior of Greece, to excite among the Greeks sentiments contrary to the spirit and the forms of Government—sentiments which suit only the intentions and interests of those agents.

"Considering that the Commanders of the Naval Forces of some Governments oppose a number of unjust persecutions and obstacles to the regular proceedings of the Greek Marine and to its movements, though conformable to the rules of the laws of nations, all in violation of the neutrality declared by the Sovereigns at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona.

"Considering with lively grief that the Christians themselves arm against the disciples of the Gospel, to succour the followers of the Koran, and that a multitude of European Officers, contrary to all the principles of policy and all sound morality, hasten from distant countries to instruct the latter, and lead in person the armies of the barbarians who come to lay waste with fire and sword the land which covers the mangled bones of a Cimon and a Samado, of Leonidas and Bazzari, of Philopoemen Nicetas.

"Considering that the Government of Great Britain, happy in guiding a free people, is the only one which observes a strict neutrality, without deigning to follow the manifest violations, and those *distinctions so contrary to reason*, which others have practised, in Greece, at Constantinople, and in Egypt.

"Considering that the indifference of the British Government is not sufficient to counterbalance the persecutions which others exercise against the Greeks, and to which they daily give a greater extension.

"Considering that if Greece has not hitherto been able to prevent the enterprises of its enemies, or to take offensive measures, it is not in consequence of a diminution of its strength or of a relaxation of its first resolutions, but arises from the reasons abovementioned, and because the Government has not yet been able entirely to prevail over and to subdue all private passions.

"Considering that in this extraordinary contest the Greeks must either prove victorious or bury themselves under the ruins of their country, on account of the deplorable consequences which the nature of the contest has brought with it, and its long duration, two causes which have rendered this alternative inevitable.

"Considering, last, that, since a special favour of Providence has placed the forces of Great Britain so near us, Greece ought to take advantage of it in time, and founding its hopes on the justice and humanity which animate that great power.

"For these reasons, and in the intention of placing in safety the sacred rights of the liberty of the States, and of our political existence, which is sufficiently consolidated—

"The Greek nation prescribes, resolves, decrees, and approves as follows:—

"Art. 1. By virtue of the present Act, it voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence, under the absolute defence of Great Britain.

"Art. 2. This fundamental Act of the Greek nation shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorial, addressed in duplicate to the Government of his Britannic Majesty."

This document has called forth the following protest from Mr. Roche and Mr. Washington, the Agents of the Philhellenic Committees of France and the United States:—

"The undersigned Philhellenic Deputies of France and America have learned that individuals, in their mere quality of Greek citizens, have thought fit to place themselves at the head of a faction against the Constitution of their country, they have signed and circulated a declaration extremely injurious to the character of their nation and Government, which have always shewn the most lively interest in the prosperity and independence of Greece.

"The undersigned, knowing that the Senate and the Executive Power, in their sitting of 22d of July, have resolved to ask succour of the Government of the Ionian Islands, for the preservation of their political liberty, menaced by the invasion of Ibrahim Pacha.

"Though it has been very painful for the undersigned to see the little confidence which the Greek Senate, in these important circumstances, has placed in the French and American nations, they would nevertheless respect this determination, and every other which should have been adopted in a legal manner, and according to the Constitution of the State.

"But they see with grief, that the Senate, instead of executing its preceding Decrees, does not employ the means of security which are in its power to bring back to order the individua- Greeks who dare to place themselves above the laws, and endeavour to disturb the political existence established in Greece. In consequence they think it their duty to inform (*prevenon*) the Greek Government of this illegal attempt, which offends the character of two nations that have taken the most lively interest in the independence of the Greeks, and which may even in the sequel prove detrimental to its interests.

"The Greek Government should know the danger it incurs, by allowing itself deliberations of this nature, which are dictated by a spirit of anarchy, and against which we formally protest.

"The Undersigned request the Executive Government to give them the most clear and precise explanation on so important a subject.

"They expect with the greatest impatience a prompt answer to communicate to their respective Committees, in order to regulate their conduct on this occasion."

Without at all entering into the general merits of the question of this Greek submission, we may safely say that this protest is rather impertinent. The French Philhellenes have by their own account subscribed to the Greek cause about *four thousand pounds*, and sent to Greece exactly sixty-eight officers (inclusive we believe of the General:) and the American aid has been equally magnificient. Now, we confess no one can have a less respectful opinion of the Greek authorities than we have; but we must, nevertheless, think that the interference of a couple of people like Messrs. Roche and Washington, into the affairs of the nation, or fragment of a nation, which they, uninvited, came to assist with means so excessively paltry, is insolent and ridiculous to the last degree. They must have a poor opinion of the country for which they engage, if they think that a few thousand pounds, and a few dozen men, give a claim to those who contribute them, to the regulation of its Government. In justice, however, we must admit that our own Philhellenes behaved just as absurdly when in Greece.

We have said already that we think the acquisition of Greece, enviable as it appears to be to our neighbours, a matter little to be desired by us; and we are pretty sure the answer of our Government to this Greek act will not disprove our assertions. For the sake of humanity we should wish a satisfactory conclusion to the internal contest which now desolates Greece with all the horrors that attend the civil wars of barbarous people; but further than that we can have no very direct interest in the result of the war. Our maritime superiority is secure in the Levant, without any further acquisition. We subjoin a note of the *Etoile* on the Greek declaration:—

"*This pretended Act of submission* (which does not formally speak of submission) is only the work of some private persons, who have signed it individually as citizens.

"Other individuals also, having the same right, have protested against this Act.

"The Senate and the Executive Power have deliberated on the question, whether they should attempt to ask assistance of England, and whether they should send this request to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands at Corfu. No further result of these proposals was known.

"The letters of the 7th of August say nothing of either determinations or proposals. The cause of this silence is evident—the victory of Missolonghi, of 2d August, must have been known at Corinth on the 4th, at the latest, and the day following at Napoli."

The above note is copied, without acknowledging it, from the *Journal des Debats* of Sunday, which does not contain either the Manifesto or the Protest. It is of little importance.

The *Constitutionnel* has this angry paragraph about General Roche, which contains something more rational than what we usually get in that Journal:—

"All that General Roche ought to do in Greece is to superintend the artillery, if he be requested "by the Greeks," even to pay them from his own purse, as a brave General ought to do; to give the best account to his employers of his disbursements; and to see if the young Frenchmen sent out by the Greek Committee have conducted themselves well, and have been well treated. His command is one of concilation and affection, but has nothing to do with the internal administration of the country, or the relations between Greece and Foreign Powers. The Greek Committee at Paris never gave him, nor could give him, such a commission, and the Greek Government never admitted him into the number of its representatives. If he saw any thing injurious to the country, he might inform his friends of it; and if, after giving fair and wholesome advice, he finds it not attended to, he may retire at his own discretion. If General Roche exceed the line of a mere friend and conciliator—if he assume the rank of a French representative in Greece—if, when the French Minister is accused of transporting the treasure of the Pacha of Egypt in the Morea, General Roche requires an explanation of the French Minister in doing so, he may defend a Ministry which no man will dare to defend in their own country.

"We expected from him that he would endeavour to cover in oblivion actions so humiliating for a Frenchman who possesses the heart of one, by stimulating the zeal of the Committee and displaying to the Greeks all that generous men have done spontaneously for them: we are certain he will do so hereafter. But we must say that if he has devoted himself ever so much in this business—if he has aided the Greeks in difficult moments,—if he has really and heartily attached himself to their cause—he has not always displayed presence of mind in the post with which he was charged, and acted oftener as an official than as an effective personage. (*Ex personage official plus qu'en personage officieux.*) General Roche, as well as Washington, has made some protest upon this subject; but if one or the other had disapproved of the act of the French Government with regard to Greece, their retirement would have been a matter of easy accomplishment. They have not done so; let our readers determine why they have not done so.

"General Roche has treated the Greek Manifesto as the work of a faction requiring powers to repress it; and his protest, be it what it may, should emanate from a Ministry hostile to the growing liberties of Greece, and not from a Committee anxious to espouse it. The contrary, however, is the fact; and whatever our opi-

nions of the philanthropy of General Roche may be, we are quite sure that his protest will not secure him the regard of the Greeks, or the merited confidence of the French Committee. For ourselves we doubt not the philanthrophy of General Roche. We hope, as we believe, that he means well to the cause of Greece; but still we must enter our protest against his protest, which to say the least of it, might have been couched in terms more polite, and more consistent with French manners."

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1825.

The Foreign papers have at last published the much talked-of document relative to the alleged protectorship of Greece by England. The proceeding amounts, as we anticipated, merely to a proposition which, though purporting to be made by the Representatives, Clergy and Military, of Greece, is said to be merely the work of individuals. The preamble of the Resolution states, as the principal grounds of this proceeding, the necessity of seeking support against the hostility of certain Christian powers to the Greek cause; the advantage afforded to the Turks by European Officers being promoted to serve with and discipline the Ottoman troops; the fortunate circumstance of England having already military establishments near the Coast of Greece; the dissensions among the Greeks themselves, &c. For these and other reasons it is determined that the Greek Nation,

"By virtue of the present act, voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence, under the absolute defence of Great Britain."

Three envoys from the Republic of Hayti have arrived in France. Two are Mulattoes and the third a Black. They must, of course, be regularly presented to the French Court. The French Fleet which was at San Domingo, and afterwards appeared off Cuba, has entered Chesapeake, where it is to winter. This puts an end to the speculations which for some time prevailed respecting its destination, and to the apprehension of the French Government having it in view to take possession of Cuba.

A curious fact is mentioned in the last received American Papers. "The friends of Ireland" convened a meeting at New York, on the 9th July, for the discussion of the Catholic Question. The principal speakers at this assembly were members of the Irish Executive Directory during the rebellion of 1798.

With regard to the alleged proposition of the Greek Government, it is not a little curious that the Agents from the French and American Greek Subscription Committees have thought fit to protest against that proceeding. In doing so, however, it is probable they in some measure represent what would be the feelings of their respective Governments if the transaction were realized; for there can be little doubt that the ascendancy which England might thus obtain would excite no slight jealousy.

The following are the Passengers who came by the *Albion*, Captain Swainson, arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta:—Hon. J. Adam, late Governor General of India, (died June 4 h): Rev. T. W. Northmore; Mr. Northmore; Mr. T. W. Northmore; Mrs. Loch and Family; Captain W. D. Dazell, 16 h Madras Native Infantry; G. F. Thomson, Esq.; James Walkinshaw, Esq.; Miss M. N. Paton; and a number of Servants.

Sir Walter Scott has returned from his Irish tour to Abbotsford, and a novel, founded on an Irish story, is expected from his pen.

Despatches were received on the 14th inst. from Sir Charles Stuart, who arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 17th of July; but no accounts relative to his Mission have yet transpired.

Mr. Farquhar, it is said, is worth three millions sterling, and is growing richer daily. He is the chief proprietor of Whitbread's Brewery. He is also a considerable partner in the firm of Bazett, Colvin and Co. East India merchants. A Bank in the city also claims Mr. F. for one of the firm. He is also proprietor of Fonthill, and a great proprietor of houses near the new Road and Portman Square.

The new Bankrupt Act has commenced its operations; it contains many important alterations. Among others any trader may file, in the Secretary of Bankrupt's office, a declaration signed by an attorney or solicitor, that he is insolvent; which declaration being advertised in the Gazette, becomes an Act of Bankruptcy, upon which a commission may be sued out within two months; but no docket can be struck in less than four days after such insertion.

A Frigate from France is daily expected at Leith to convey to France the remains of the late Duchess de Grammont, now lying in the Chapel Royal, Holyrood House.

A Cabinet Council is to be held on the 22d, on business, as is reported, of great importance.—Some persons think that the question of the dissolution of Parliament will then be determined.

Mr. Richard Martin, the Member of Parliament, has on the 20th and 21st instant, been at the Bow Street Police, complaining of certain paragraphs in the Morning Chronicle which he alledges have a tendency to instigate people to assault him for his *humanity*. He is to appear on the 22nd to swear the Peace against the Proprietors and Editors of the Morning Chronicle.

THE NEW TIMES—Sept. 22.

DONCASTER RACES.

(By express).—Tuesday night, 12 o'clock

The Great St. Leger.—The intense interest which this long-looked-for and anxiously expected race has excited, is perhaps unprecedented in the annals of racing. The Derby and Oaks in the early part of the year were brilliantly attended, nor was expectation disappointed in the almost countless multitudes that assembled. The St. Leger, however, not only far exceed these celebrated home sports, but it is scarcely possible to guess at the numbers which this day crowded the course. The York Festival might boast of its thousands and tens of thousands—its brilliancy of rank—its attractions—its unparalleled performance; but all must give way to the splendid scene which presented itself on the present occasion. Carriages and six, barouches, and *bang-up* four-in hands, graced the course in great numbers; every vehicle within thirty miles, of every description, was in requisition, and the Johny Raws (if Yorkshire may have any) stuck at no trifles in their selection. The equestrians were innumerable, and the trotters were of a superior description from the want of conveyances, and tag-rag and bobtail might be seen at an early hour, "plodding their weary way" to the scene of action, cheek by jowl with the *bourgeois* of all the surrounding villages. If a foreigner could have beheld the *tout ensemble* he would have been unable to express his astonishment, for even to us, who have witnessed every species of mobility, it was a novelty. Towns, villages, hamlets—all had disgorged themselves, not only of the heads of the families, but even Joan and her *unshod innocents*, joined the congregated mass. The elegant dresses of the ladies in their carriages, with the party-coloured and all-coloured decorations of the rustic damsels, gave an enlivening and indescribable appearance to the whole, which would require the pencil of a Hogarth to give any idea of.

The stand each day had been crowded at one guinea a head, and the net produce of the admission was declared, after the St. Leger, to Mr. Lockwood, the Judge, to be 2000 guineas, being nearly 500 guineas more than was ever taken before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived here at one o'clock to-day, and at two proceeded to the course.

There were also present his Highness the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Schwartzenburgh, Prince Russamoffske, Baron Bulow, and many other foreigners of distinction.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, were in a seat by the Judge's stand, partitioned off; in the stand was the Duke of Devonshire, and several of his friends; also the Gentlemen of the Press, who were most politely treated by the Stewards

We also observed the Dukes of Portland, Rutland, and Leeds; Marquises Blandford, Titchfield, Exeter, and Queensberry; Lords Darlington, Ormonde, F. and W. Bentinck, Cavendish, Clements, J. Fitzroy, C. Fitzroy, Hawke, A. Hill, Lynedoch, Burghersh, Gort, Wallace, Scarborough, Pelham, Ashby, Erroll, Chesterfield, Orford, Winchester, Fitzwilliam, Sefton, Normandy, Milton, Kilburne, Kennedy, and Bentinck; Sirs W. Maxwell, J. Byng, J Astley; Messrs. Baird, Lambton, Greville, Watt, Houldsworth, Farquharson, Milnes, Colonel Aubrey, &c., &c.

The betting on the St. Leger has this year been so extraordinary as almost to exceed belief. Cleveland has been the principal object of speculation, and about him the fluctations from the last Doncaster Races to the present time have been unprecedented. Every manœuvre has been resorted to, in order to make him a source of profit; one day he has been thrown back, and the next brought up, thus giving the knowing ones certainty of gaining if he won, and of not losing if he was beat; in fact, technically, he has been a good *book*-horse, and has afforded ample scope for the inventive and calculating qualifications of the *Bulls* and *Bears* of betting rooms. He has also been the source of speculation in all parts of the country, where nothing but Cleveland was thought of; he was put down as safe to win, the others being entirely out of the question. The other favourites have been also very extensively speculated on, but the betting about them has been chiefly guided by public running. Memnon in particular has not varied from his station as first favourite, except for a few days, (when Cleveland headed him) since the last St. Leger; he was brought into high favour by his success at the last meeting, and confirmed it by his subsequent performance About Homer nothing definite was said, till the last York meeting, where he won the 30 sov. stakes. This brought him up, and by a great many good judges he was booked to win, but others considered him too fleshy, and fancied that he was a roarer, but this we doubt, as he came in for the last mentioned stakes, quite fresh. His trial with Figora was said to be favourable, and rose him greatly in the betting list, but the defeat of that horse by Lottery was calculated to remove that impression, and he would very probably have receded, but for the King Cotton (by the same sire) winning the Champagne yesterday; he is a very powerful horse, and capable of a deal of wear and tear.

We now come to the races, which were this day admirably conducted. The business of the course was, notwithstanding the crowd, well executed, and accidents prevented.

The races commenced with the Two-year-old Stakes, which, with the others, will be found accurately detailed as follows:—

Two-year-old Produce Stakes of 100 guineas each, h. ft. for colts, 8st. 2lb.: fillies, 8st. Red House. In.

Mr. Lambton's....b. f. Claudine, by Ebro.....1
Mr. Houldsworth's. b. f. Meeta, by Fillio.....2
Mr. Petre's.....b. c by Androssan paid forfeit.

Betting, 6 and 7 to 4 on Claudine.

The winner took the lead, made pretty running, and won a good race by three quarters of a length. James Robinson rode the winner, and Dockery Meeta.

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for 3 year-old colts, 8st. 2lb; and fillies, 8st. St. Leger Course. Eighty-eight Subscribers.

Mr. Watt's....b. c. Memnon, by Whisker.....1
Mr. Russell's ..b. c. the Alderman, by Bourbon..2

The following started, but were not placed:—

Lod Kilburne's Actæon	Mr. Jackson's Rapid
Mr. Baird's Cleveland	Mr. Houldsworth's His Grace
Lord Exeter's Redgauntlet	——'s Androgues
Mr. Udney's Muley	Mr. Humphries's c. by Ebor
Sir J. Byne's Trinculo	Mr. Wright's Bob Logic
Mr. J. Dilly's Pastime	Duke of Leod's Crowcatcher
Sir M. W. Ridley's Fleur de Lis	Mr. Ridsdale's Octavius
Mr. Wyndham's Brother to Addy	Mr. Butler's Spinaway
Mr. R. Benson's Dauntless	Mr. F. Lumley's Falcon
Mr. Heathcote's Oberoni	Mr. Watt's Zirza
Mr. Appleby's Camilina	Colonel Cradock's Homer
Lord Kilburne's Deredevil	Sir W. Milner's Hybla
Lord King's Ultima	Mr. Ridsdales's Brigand
Mr. Lamton's Count Pozzo	Lord Londonderry's Brownlock

BETTING AT STARTING.

3 to 1 agst Memnon	12 to 1 agst Cleveland
4 to 1 agst Homer	17 to 1 agst Addy
5 to 1 agst Redgauntlet	25 to 1 agst Pastime
10 to 1 agst Alderman	100 to 20 against Dauntless

Previous to running, Mr. Lockwood, the Judge, went down into the weighing room, and addressed the jockies (30), saying—that he wished, at this very important moment, that every thing relating to the running should be governed in the most upright manner; and in order to gain this desirable point, it was necessary that they should, when mounted, take their stations, pass by the stand in a body, and return, to get ready for starting; when so done, he would pull off his hat and wave it, with the word 'Off!' and such signal should be deemed a start; but if he saw any thing wrong occur, he should cause two flags, in directions which he pointed out, to be shown, which would imply a false start.

After this the different horses were mounted—each taking his canter. Jockeys trying their stirrups, &c. &c.; a lapse of seventeen minutes occurred before they all got together, and which gave the spectators an opportunity of viewing the movements and capabilities of the horses, and thereby coming to a final determination on their betting. After a great deal of marching and countermarching and wheeling about to get into a proper line, at 12 minutes before three o'clock the word *off* was given, and they started, but it was *no go*—the colours were hoisted, and back they came; having to work themselves into line before they could be brought into a reaction; in three minutes and a half the signal was repeated, and all was right.

Dauntless plunged off, and made very severe running to the hill, then came up Brother to Addy, who continued the Race at a slashing rate to the Red House, where most of the scragged ones dropped off. Here Memnon came in front, closely followed by Alderman, and between these two there was fine running till near home, when Memnon shot a head, and won the Great St. Leger by several lengths. It was a beautiful race, and the greatest part of it was finely contested.

Redgauntlet might have had a better station, in all probability, had he not unavoidably run against a post placed in a socket to shew the course, in a distant part of it, and which he broke to pieces. We understand the horse has materially injured his leg or foot, but James Robinson escaped uninjured. Fleur de Lis fell (crossed, as report says, by a north country jockey), and over him dropped Zirza, but luckily neither of the riders or horses were injured.

Such was the crowded situation of this race, that Arnold, who rode brother to Addy, and many others, were absolutely obliged to place their knees and legs along the horses' shouldiers and necks, having no possible means of riding otherwise. W. Scott rode Memnon. The ground was run in 3 minutes and 23½ seconds.

THE NEW TIMES.—Sept. 26.

GERMAN PAPERS.

Constantinople, August 22.—The Porte has received very alarming news from the Archipelago, which, being most intimately connected with the affairs of Greece, may have more serious political consequences than was at first believed. The Government at Napoli has, in its despair, applied for English protection, and sent deputies to implore the King of Great Britain to give them succour. As Commodore Hamilton, who is at anchor before Napoli di Romani, has several times openly taken the part of the Greeks, the intelligence has excited a sensation here that it would be difficult to describe. This was still more increased by the information which was received at the same time that the North American squadron, so long announced by the Greeks, has arrived off Hydra, and has taken possession of the island of Porros (?), situated opposite to Hydra. The Divan has since had several extraordinary Sittings, and the consternation that has been excited is evident. The French Ambassador, Count Guilleminot, and the Russian Charge d'Affairs, M. Minziacky, sent expresses to their Courts. At Missolonghi the Turks have been defeated both by sea and land.

The news of the appeal of the Greeks to our protection has reached Constantinople, and the Divan, it appears, is in deliberation. What the result of the consultations of this august body will be is beyond our conjecture, but, in all probability, it will be something absurd; nor is it very easy to give an opinion on the conduct which will be pursued on the occasion by our own Government; but we should hope it will not merit the same character as that which may apply to the counsels of the Turkish functionaries. We are quite sure that it will be such as is most consistent with humanity and real Christian feelings, though, perhaps, not exactly in accordance with the views of those who make a loud profession of both, while they care nothing about the former, and do not conceal their little regard for the latter, except when they can be made a cover for designs at variance with their spirit.

It appears tolerably certain, that if we attempt to do any thing for the protection of the Greeks, the *Liberals* all over the Continent will at once set it down as an effort on our part to obtain power by the acquisition of territory or influence from Greece. Many indications exist already, by which it is evident that the friends of freedom in Europe, and the United States of America, wish the cause of Greece well, only as far as its success may hurt the interests, or at least affront the leading principles, of England. We hope, therefore, that, in our transactions connected with Greek affairs, we shall hold these persons in the most complete contempt, and act in such a manner as will most accord with our own interests, and the honourable views which have always guided our conduct with respect to this war, perfectly regardless of the jealousy of European Philhellennes, or the petty-fogging interference of North American volunteers in a cause for which they care nothing, any further than it may, in some manner, defined, or undefined, injure us. Spain is distracted as usual. In our French news is [illegible] a conversation with the Count d'[illegible] which looks rather apocryphal. There [illegible]rs to be a lamentable scarcity of common [illegible] among all parties in that country.

LONDON.—September 26.

The speculations respecting the dissolution of Parliament are, as we stated in our [illegible] completely at an end, and the present Parliament will be allowed to exist for another Session. The expectation of an immediate dissolution has given rise to a very considerable bustle which still continues throughout the country, and will still continue for several days longer in the distant parts. In every part of the United Kingdom Candidates have been addressing their constituents, and in some places preparations have been made for warm and expensive contests. It is now said that the difference of opinion in the Ministry on the subject of the dissolution was not so extreme as has been represented. It is said that Mr. Canning having shown himself determined to resist the measure, the party against him gave way. The recent discussion of the Catholic Question has led to a pretty general "No Popery" cry in various parts of the country, and an election while that feeling exists would probably have produced returns unfavorable to the Catholic Question, and perhaps also to Mr. Canning's ministerial influence. In Ireland the report of the dissolution appears to have roused the electioneering spirit into great activity.

The Harbour of Corfu being, we understand, declared a free port, the vessels of all nations are allowed to enter without any distinction of flags.

The Portsmouth paper reports that the *Java* is about to be fitted up at that port to take out the new Governor General to India, and that the Duke of Buckingham has accepted that appointment.

Plain Writing.—The following hints from the pen of a very celebrated writer (being no less a personage than William Cobbet) may prove of use to a great many people, including even the contributors to Newspapers, whose illigible writing often occasions many errors, which are erroneously denominated errors of the Press, and for which the Compositors obtain the blame:—"But there is another thing to be well considered; and that is that nobody pays *so much attention* to a slovenly, as to a neat and plain piece of writing. It is an invariable rule with me to fling into the fire at once any blurred or dirty letter that I receive; and every letter that is written *across the writing*, let such letter come from whom it may. People that write in this manner, are idle people. What they put upon the paper is unworthy of occupying the time of any person not like themselves. This seems, at first sight, to be a very trifling matter; but if we duly reflect on it we shall find it a matter of considerable importance. At any rate, as I am certain, that I never in mylife-time sent a slovenly scrawl to any person whatever, I beseech those who do me the honor to write to me, to write to me in a hand that will not compel me to waste any time and expose me to the risk of appearing to be guilty of negligence or ill manners. To young men, I would observe, that slovenliness is no mark of gentility; that amongst their most valuable possessions is their time; and I beg them to consider how large a portion of their time is consumed in deciphering even their own hand writing. Of this I am certain, that I never should have done a quarter part of what I have done, if to write a plain hand had not been the constant habit of my life. It has cost *many thousand of pounds less* to print from my manuscript, than it would have cost to print from the manuscript of any other man. Then, again, as to time: hundreds upon hundreds of articles written by me could not have been printed soon enough, if they had been in manuscript like that of writers in general. Habit has made me write fast and plain, at the same time; and every man will have the same habit, if he resolutely perseveres in *writing plain*. To write plain is the great thing, writing fast comes of itself."—*Australian, Aug.* 4.

A Bit of Genuine Irish.—A jaunting car driver, named Paddy Geraghty, was a few days ago brought before the Magistrates of the Head Police Office, Dublin, for having used threatening language to a Mr. Ellis, of Hammond-lane. The Magistrates on hearing the statement of the complainant, directed Geraghty to give security, himself 20*l.* and two other persons 10*l.* each, that he would keep the peace. Paddy and his friends having been ushered by the attending peace officer into the room of the person whose department it is to see the bail bond executed, the following dialogue took place when the bond was prepared:—

Geraghty—To all his Majesty's subjects! good God! what is that for?

Clerk—Why it seems to be a great hardship on you to keep the peace.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Geraghty—Is it to every one in Dublin?

Clerk—Aye, and to every one in Ireland.

Geraghty—In all Ireland?

Clerk---Yes, and in England and Scotland also.

Geraghty---In England and Scotland; Oh that is on account of the Union I suppose; bad luck to it.

Clerk---And likewise in all his Majesty's dominions.

Geraghty---Is it abroad and at home?

Clerk---Yes, certainly.

Geraghty---Then, by J---s, I'll never sign it.

Paddy was here reminded that if he did not conform to the order of the Magistrate he would be committed, upon which he reluctantly took up the pen to make his mark to the bond, exclaiming, at the same time, to those with him, "Oh by J---s, isn't this dreadful, for nothing at all?" When the bond was signed, Geraghty shrugging his shoulders, saying to the Clerk, with a look of sarcastic triumph, "Well Sir, you have done your best, thank God you can do no more."

Clerk---Oh, we don't wish to do more; you are now bound to keep the peace to all his Majesty's subjects.

Geraghty---(Looking at the Clerk, whilst at the same time he was untying the whip that was across his shoulder), to "keep the peace to all his Majesty's subjects. Oh, then by the powers of man the first fellow I meet *that's not his Majesty's subject*, Ill make his head smoke."
—*New Times, Aug.* 8.

Some holders of Exchequer Bills have availed themselves of the Government notice, allowing them to exchange them for money, on giving one day's previous intimation, to the amount of 50,000l. This example will be followed to a very great extent, should those securities fall to a further discount.

The foreign exchange experienced another slight improvement yesterday; that on Paris being currently effected at 25, 40, and on Hamburgh at 36, 10½. The quantity of business done was extremely limited.

A work has been published, entitled "the *Session of Parliament for* 1825." The author begins by taking a view of the state of parties in the two houses at the commencement of the session, and then proceeds to classify, describe, and examine, its labours and enactments. Ireland and Irish affairs occupy of course a considerable portion of the volume, but no Parliamentary proceeding of any importance is omitted. Considering the multiplicity and the variety of the topics which necessarily come within the range of such a work, and taking into view the haste with which a great portion of it must have been composed, we were prepared to meet with some unguarded statements, and some precipitate judgments; but upon the whole, we find it executed in a manner which does credit to the industry, candour, and talents of the writer. That part of it especially which relates to Ireland, contains a very spirited, and in general a very faithful, outline of the evidence taken before the Irish committees of both houses. In speaking thus favourably of the publication before us, we are of course not answerable for its author's views of politics, or estimate of characters.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—The Lord Mayor took the chair, and stated that the Court had been summoned to take into consideration what measures it would be necessary to adopt in consequence of the death of Henry Woodthorpe, the senior Town Clerk. His Lordship said that the election of a person to fill the vacant office should be deferred for a few days, and that in the mean time Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, the son of the deceased, who had for some time acted as deputy Town Clerk, should continue to fulfil the duties of the office. Mr. S. Dixon said he was sure he spoke the sentiments of every member of the Court, when he declared that Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, jun., had always been most zealous in the discharge of the duties of his office. He moved that Mr. Henry Woodthrope should be requested to act as town-clerk until some person should be appointed to fill that situation. Mr. Oldham seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Oldham then moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the emoluments received by the town clerk. The motion was agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—We have good reason for stating that Lord Farnham is likely to be the representative Peer, in the room of the late Lord Donoughmore.

SLAVE TRADE—Advices to the 18th of July have been received from Sierra Leone. They afford proof of the persevering activity with which the hateful traffic in human beings is still carried on by men who disgrace civilization. A vessel laden with slaves was met with at sea in distress by the *Roxburg Castle* East Indiaman, which took possession of her, and carried her into Sierra Leone. The Judicial Commission, which is permanently established there, will no doubt do justice to the parties engaged in the illegal trade.

The following extraordinary scene has just taken place at a village near Nancy. At the moment the Cure of the village was about pronouncing his benediction at the close of vespers, a young missionary, belonging to a troop that are exhibiting in the neighbourhood, started up and said, "Stop, father, there are here seven women unworthy to receive your benediction—seven women guilty of adultery. This they have revealed to me in confession." He then pointed out the seven women, and forced them to quit the church. A *process verbal* was drawn up, and transmitted to the Bishop and the Procureur-General.

The following is copied from a snuff-box, made from part of one of the beams of the Glasgow Cathedral, the only building of the kind in Scotland that was saved from destruction at the Reformation:—"Respect me for what I have been. Once I was a young and hopeful plant of nature: in the course of years I became tall, the birds of the air were happy under my shadow, and returned me their sweetest notes for the protection I afforded them; by the hand of man I was cut down, and stripped of Nature's robes; afterwards I became an arch in the cathedral of Glasgow, and for upwards of seven hundred years have been a cover to the teachers in that sanctuary; I have screened alike the saint and sinner from the stormy blast; but now I am an OUTCAST from the house of God; become a gazingstock in the hands of man, and a part of my remains made a snuff-box!—1824."

A lady named Crowland, of Petersburgh, 70 years of age, was vaccinated a few days ago, feeling alarm at the prevalence of small pox in that neighbourhood.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—(From a Correspondent.)—Last week, five fellows entered the house of Mr. Lane, the sign of the Pheasant, in the Glocester road, and after calling for some refreshment, two of them commenced a most brutal and ferocious attack, with sticks, on the landlord, his wife, and servant girl, whom they beat in such an inhuman manner, that the landlady has been ever since confined to her bed, in a most dangerous state, from the effects of the blows she received. Mr. Lane is also much bruised, as well as the servant girl. We understand that the perpetrators have been apprehended, and are to be examined this day. We learn the cause assigned for this villainous attack is, that Mr. Lane had lately discharged them from his employment for improper conduct.

CHEAP PLEASURE EXCURSION.—We understand that from the great competition at present existing between the two steam boats on Loch Lomond, and those between Dumbarton and Glasgow, that a person may leave this city in the morning by the steam boat for Dumbarton, travel from thence to Bailoce (a distance of only four miles), sail through the lake, and return home in the evening by the same conveyance, for the same astonishing small sum of three shillings and sixpence, and that those inclined to take the cabin of the steam boats and the coach from Dumbarton to Bulloch, may do so for seven shillings and sixpence!!! *Times Sept.* 7.

THE COMMITTEE OF SECRECY.—The simple fact of the matter is, that a complete *ruse de guerre* has been played off against the Public Press, and *Father Roger's* apparent disappointment at the Committee room, on the days advertised for meetings, was merely designed to turn the attention of the reporters from the *secret sittings*, which were going on elsewhere. This is now too manifest to bear a doubt, and an important fact it is, when we would form a proper estimate of the "Domestic Government." The proceedings of the *Privy* Councillors, during the *Recess*, we have already laid down. The business which they will despatch will be of a *practical* nature. "The Rente" will be urged forward with the utmost vigour. The forces will be mustered. Perhaps General Rock will again be *permitted* to *illuminate* the country!—indeed, he is recommencing his career with some *brilliancy*, as appears from the provincial papers. When all their arrangements shall have been made by the *business going* Ministers, then the "great leader," and his "splendid friends," will commence their *wordy* warfare, in order to infuse what the *rhetorical artificers* term "a proper spirit" into the seven millions of his Holiness's liege subjects.—*Dublin Morning Courier.*

CASHEL, FRIDAY NIGHT.—There was a sad affair at Lowes green on Thursday, where keepers had been put on some grounds in that vicinity; three men were sent into the Infirmary here, severely wounded; one of the name of Hayes had his brains nearly dashed out, but he still lingers alive Several others, more or less injured, came into town this day; and it is reported that one man had his arm cut off with a scythe.—*Morning Herald, Sept.* 9.

Mr. FLETCHER.---This gentleman professes to have come to Scotland in the spirit of meekness and conciliation. A correspondent, however, who heard the latter half of his discourse on Sunday forenoon, in the Old Church, Leith, informs us, that his text had more than an accidental allusion to the recent dispute. It was from the 23d Psalm, "Thou preparest a table for me in the presence of mine enemies." After the sermon was ended, he made a short address to his auditory, of which our correspondent has furnished an outline. "His journey to Scotland at this time was in consequence of a pressing invitation to visit Aberdeen, from friends who thought it might contribute to the re-establishment of his health, which had suffered from the events which had passed over his head within these few years. Many surmises would be made as to his object, but he came in the spirit of conciliation, and not to unfurl the flag of war and defiance against the Secession Church. He always had respected, and would respect, that church, for with it all his dearest recollections were associated. It was the church in which his father had spent his life; and with which his dearest friends were connected. As a body he invoked the blessings of Heaven upon it, but he rejected the jurisdiction of its courts, and disapproved of the conduct of its members, many of whom; he believed, had been deceived with regard to him, and were now sorry for what they had done. On this subject, however, he would refer them to a book which would be delivered *gratis* to such as wished to have copies. Adverting to the new chapel in London, he said he had not come here with the view of raising funds to build it. The money would have been obtained with ease in London. But it would have been gratifying to him, that a country so distinguished as this was for religious zeal, should have joined in the good work of erecting a chapel, where the means of attending religious ordinances were to be given gratuitously to three or four hundred poor persons who could not afford to pay." He then intimated that he would preach in the Waterloo Hotel on Tuesday, and that the book he mentioned would be distributed, *gratis*, at the Commercial Inn, in the immediate neighbourhood. An instantaneous rush followed out of the church, and in a minute or two the room in the tavern was packed to the door. A pretty long pause ensued. At length the reverend gentleman made his appearance, with a dozen or two of copies, which would have required a miraculous multiplication to satisfy so many claimants. Puzzled how to make an equitable division, he took the children's method of tossing them in the air. A shower of guineas falling among fishwives could scarcely have produced a scramble more fell and ludicrous; in the course of which tables and chairs were unceremoniously demolished---faces scratched---Sunday coats torn---and an uproar created which must have thrown the innkeeper into no small alarm. At this stage our correspondent withdrew. The reverend gentleman preached yesternight to a crowded audience---not in the Waterloo Rooms, but in the Freemasons' Hall. The ladle was held out to persons as they passed in and out, but we cannot tell what amount was collected. —*Scotsman, Sept.* 2.—*Morn. Her. Sept.* 9.

ANNOYING AN AUTHOR.—Lord Grimstone, when a very young man, in the reign of Queen Anne, wrote a play called the *Lawyer's Fortune, or Love in a Hollow Tree*; but being afterwards impressed with a sense of its absurdities, as far as he could, he bought up the edition. When in maturer years, he became a candidate at an election, the old Duchess of Marlborough was a strong opponent to his interest, and anxious to put him to the greatest possible expense, on the spur of the occasion she caused a new edition of the play to be published at her own expense, dispersed a large edition of it among the electors, and compelled the noble author, for his own sake, to buy it up again at considerable expense, for a second suppression.

PAPAL POWER.—While the title of King or Emperor of the Romans was upheld in the Germanic Empire, the Papal see of Rome was extremely scrupulous of the maintenance of the supremacy of the triple crown. At the coronation of Henry of Suabia, the Pope being placed in a chair, had the imperial crown laid at his feet, which, when Henry bowed low to kiss his toe, he put it upon his head, and then with his foot kicked it off again, to show that he could take it away as well as give it. The crown being then taken up by one of the Cardinals, was presented to the Pope, who put it again on the Emperor's head, and was so gracious as not to kick it off a second time. How many kicks have not had subsequent Kings at the Papal mitre, to avenge the prostrate submission of their ancestors!

DATE TREE.—The extensive importance of the date-tree is one of the most curious subjects in natural history. A considerable part of the inhabitants of Egypt, of Arabia, and Persia, subsist almost entirely upon its fruit. They boast also of its medicinal virtues. Their camels feed upon the date-stones. From the leaves they make couches, baskets, bags, mats, and brushes; from the branches, cages for their poultry, and fences for their gardens; from the fibres of the boughs, thread, ropes, and rigging; from the sap is prepared a spirituous liquor; and the trunk of the tree furnishes fuel; it is now said that from one variety of the palm-tree meal has been extracted from among the fibres of the trunk, and has been used for food.—*Times, September* 8.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The late Mr. Guy who founded Guy's Hospital had made a great part of his fortune by the South Sea Scheme, and was advised by a friend whom he consulted when making his will, to search the South Sea Company's books, and return, as had been done by one or two individuals possessing heroic virtues, the money to the perishing families that were undone by the purchase of this stock. This advice he rejected, although by acting upon it, he was told he would have raised a monument to his memory, as much to his glory as the Hospital, and added the praise of justice to his fame.

The description given by Madame de Genlis of the scene which immediately followed the murder of the Duke de Berri is very striking: The ladies of the Duchess de Berri, who hastened to the spot at this fatal moment, were in full dress, having just quitted the ball. They were covered with flowers and tinsel, & in these dresses they surrounded the bed of the dying Duke. A white robe, trimmed with roses, which the Duchess wore, was literally soaked in blood, and the dresses of the Princes were splashed in many places. At the same moment not two paces from this distressing scene, the Opera continued, and the singing and dancing went on. When the door in the little saloon, whither the unhappy Prince was at first carried, was opened to give him some air, the sound of the orchestra and the violins was distinctly heard.

Some time ago, a man threw himself into a canal in Lincolnshire, and was drowned. An inquest was immediately summoned, and the Jury, with *one* exception only, were unanimous in their verdict of *Felo de se*. This "finding," would not suit him at all, and so he boldly expostulated with the Coroner---"How can you foind that a mon *fell i' th' sea*, when he was found i' th' canal?"

MARLBOROUGH-STREET ---Ben Burns, whose pugilistic ardour has led him into frequent squabbles, was yesterday charged at this office with assaulting a man named William Perris, in his house, the Rising Sun, in Wind mill-street, on Wednesday night. Perris said, that he had been in the habit of frequenting the Rising Sun; and on Wednesday night he was in the House quietly drinking porter, when Ben Burns said, he was the scoundrel who had threatened to fight Isle of Wight Hall, twelve years ago, and before he left the house he should have a good *milling*. He told Ben that he never had threatened to fight Hall, and Ben struck him repeatedly.---Mr. Roe; Did you accept his challenge to fight before he struck?---Perris; No, I did not.---Ben Burns was called upon for his defence. He stated that Perris was the aggressor, who committed a cowardly assault upon him first, by striking him with a pint pot. Ben took off his coat, and shewed an extensive bruise on the shoulder. Perris had repeatedly challenged him to fight, but he had, of kind feeling towards him, disregarded his challenges; the fact was, that he (Ben) was known to be a good natured fellow, he was a cosmop---he had forgotten the word, which a *gemman* had used in the rising Sun one night---it means a man of the world. Now he had thought of the word---it was mopcosolite or cosmopolite [laughter]. Ben continued. Perris fought him two rounds after the pint pot was taken from him. Mr. Roe asked Ben to call his witnesses. He called one person, who confirmed his statement as far as the striking him with a pint pot.—Mr. Roe advised the parties to make up the affair; Ben refused, he said he would put in bail. Perris said he had another complaint to make against Ben, who had struck him in the mouth since his arrival in the office—Valentine said he saw him strike Perris in the street.—Perris said that he considered his life to be in danger from Ben's violence.—Ben said, "if any cowardly fellow was to raise his hand to strike me with a foul weapon I would knock his brains out with my fist."—Mr. Roe again advised Ben to settle the affair—Ben exclaimed, "the scoundrel shall have none of my money, he shall never get a single *poond*, and if he challenges me to fight him again, I will knock his head off." Ben was then ordered to be locked up until he found bail.

IMPROVEMENT IN WORKING MARINE ARTILLERY.

On Monday, the 29th ultimo, a trial of a new method of running out our ship's guns, took place a little below the Woolwich Arsenal, in presence of a Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which consisted of those two distingushed officers, Sir William Hoste, Bart. K. C. B. and Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. (the latter lately appointed to command the Galatea frigate, fitting at Deptford). The Lords of the Admiralty had directed those two distinguished officers to examine the merits of a spring attached to an eighteen pound caronade, the purpose of which was in run out the caronade by means of the spring. This ingenious contrivance is the invention of Lieutenant Halahan, of the Royal Navy, who spent many years of his life under the command of the enterprising Capt. Usher.---Two eighteen-pound caronades were placed in separate launches, and fitted in the usual way for service. One of the caronades was fitted with Lieut. Halahan's spring. Each boat was supplied with twenty-five rounds of powder and shot; the caronade of Lieutenant Halahan's invention on the new construction was worked by only three men, while that on the old principle was worked by eight men, both caronades commenced firing at the same time, at a signal given by Sir W. Hoste. The gun on the new principle was fired thirteen rounds in the space of six minutes, and twenty-six seconds. The gun on the old principle fired only eight rounds in the same time. It appears evident that great advantages will arise to his Majesty's naval service, by the general adoption of Lieut. Halahan's invention.

FIRST LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Twelfth and Last Day's Drawing; Wednesday, 22d February, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 2427 Prize of 1,00,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2313 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4920 Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4623 Prize of 2000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 4504 2746 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 817 5873 2617 637 3268 1149 5740 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 5289 5020 2758 2805 27 11 625 887 4534 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.